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ABSTRACT

This report graphically summarizes the findings of a longitudinal study of 1961 college graduates. The study is based on a probability sample of 41,000 college seniors polled in 135 colleges and universities in 1961. Annual follow-up surveys were conducted in 1962, 1963, and 1964. This report presents information on: (1) the graduate study expectations of women who graduated in 1961 in terms of immediate or later plans, marital status, academic performance, and socioeconomic status; (2) obstacles to graduate study, including reasons for not going to graduate school, and reasons women do not become physicians; (3) leverage factor affecting graduate study, such as measures and conditions considered helpful for increasing the number of women in science and medicine; (4) patterns of graduate enrollment, in terms of expectations versus enrollment, women and graduate enrollment, marital status, academic performance, women's highest degree expectation, and women's choice of career activities; (5) women enrollment, degree expectations, academic performance, training, and career choice in health and science fields; and (6) stipends for women in graduate school, and in the health and science fields, and the effect of financial support on graduate enrollment of women in the health and science fields. (AF)

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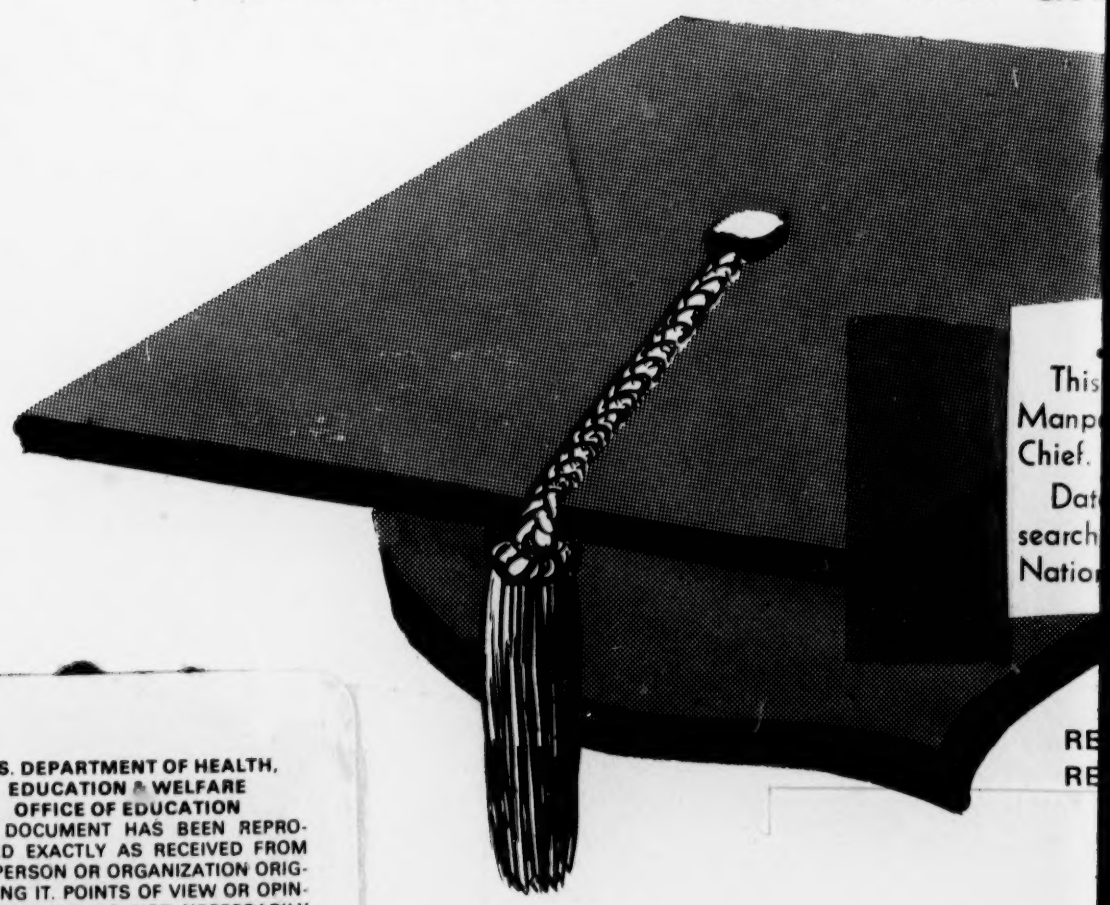

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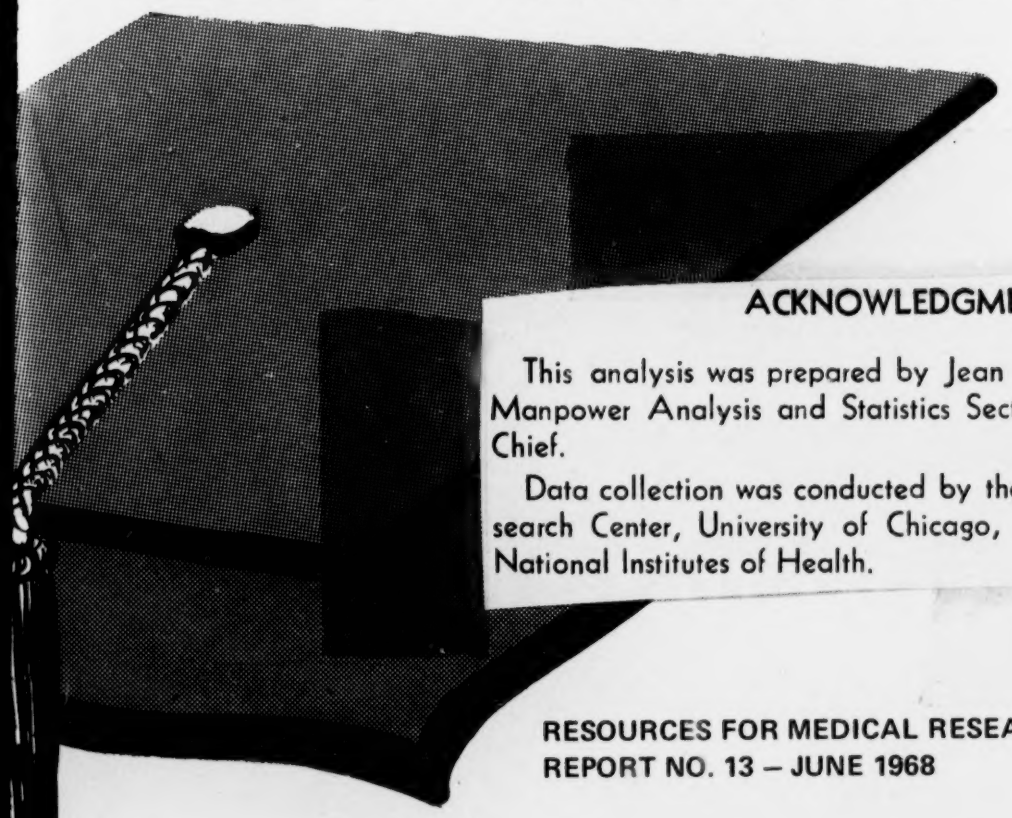
ON WOMEN AND GRADUATE STUDY



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Data collection was conducted by the National Opinion Research Center, University of Chicago, under contract with the National Institutes of Health.

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REPORT NO. 13 – JUNE 1968

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FOREWORD

It is generally recognized that talented women comprise an underdeveloped and underutilized national "brainpower" resource. Consequently, a longitudinal study was initiated to provide hard data on the obstacles to graduate study and the leverage factors which might influence a higher proportion of talented women to complete their advanced work for graduate and professional degrees. This report presents the key findings of that study with particular emphasis on health and science fields.

The report isolates the obstacles to graduate study and identifies the leverage factors which would influence more women to complete their graduate training. It also analyzes women's career decisions, describes their expectations for graduate study, and indicates the changes in these expectations over a three-year period.

The findings substantiate the long-standing impression that the major obstacles to graduate study are (1) financial barriers and (2) family responsibilities. The leverage factors for overcoming these obstacles would be (1) the establishment of competently staffed and conveniently located child-care centers and (2) the ability to complete training on a part-time basis.

Resolution of these issues is of prime relevance to the missions of the National Institutes of Health. Consequently, it is hoped that the report will be helpful to the National Institutes of Health staff and advisory committees, and others concerned with the development of policies, plans and programs for recruitment and training of women to help meet the Nation's needs for health research and service. As shown in this report, the marked fall-off of women completing graduate education in view of their initial hopes and expectations is very disappointing. Women are a source of professional and scientific brainpower—IF—steps could be taken to remove the impediments to advanced training and productive employment of women.

The report summarizes the findings of a longitudinal study of 1961 college graduates conducted under contract with the National Institutes of Health by the National Opinion Research Center. The study is based on a probability sample of 41,000 college seniors polled in 135 colleges and universities in 1961. Follow-up surveys were conducted on an annual basis, 1962, 1963, and 1964. Questionnaires were sent to the entire sample of college graduates but only those who responded in all four years of the study are included in this report.

This longitudinal study was initiated by Dr. Herbert H. Rosenberg, Chief, Resources Analysis Branch, Office of Program Planning and Evaluation, under whose direction the report has been prepared.

Milo D. Leavitt Jr., M.D.,
Acting Director,
Office of Program Planning and Evaluation.

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SELECTED HIGHLIGHTS

EXPECTATIONS AND PERFORMANCE

- 131,200 women earned the bachelor's degree in 1961: 72 percent of that number planned to attend graduate school, and 42 percent had enrolled by 1964.
- Of the women planning a medical career in 1964, 100 percent had expected graduate study 3 years earlier, and 93 percent had actually enrolled.
- Of the women in the science fields in 1964, 80 percent had expected graduate study 3 years earlier, and 65 percent had actually enrolled.
- Only two-fifths of the women enrolled in graduate school in the spring of 1964 were full-time students. They ranged from a high of approximately 92 to 95 percent in medicine and the physical sciences (which are usually heavily supported) downward to only 34 percent for those in sociology and anthropology.

OBSTACLES AND LEVERAGE FACTORS

- The major obstacles to graduate study were: financial barriers (42 percent), family responsibilities (41 percent), no graduate school available (16 percent), lack of qualifications (13 percent), and disapproval of husband (3 percent). (These percentages represent multiple responses.)
- The factors reported which would induce more women to enter the fields of science and medicine were: greater availability of part-time training and employment, establishment of child care centers or allowances, increased number of stipends, and greater recognition of women who have been successful in these fields.

OBSTACLES AND LEVERAGE FACTORS—Continued

- Four out of ten women desired to attend graduate school but were unable to do so. In their opinion, the factors essential to attending graduate school were: availability of child-care centers, ability to matriculate as a part-time student and strong approval of husband.
- Eight out of ten women felt that becoming a physician was too demanding to combine with family responsibilities and approximately one-half felt that women could not pursue this profession on a part-time basis. These were also the two major reasons given for women not entering the career of "research scientist."

WOMEN IN HEALTH AND SCIENCE FIELDS

- Three-fourths of the women anticipating a science career in 1964 expected to earn an advanced degree: 48 percent the master's degree and 27 percent the Ph. D.
- Of the women who designated medicine as their career field in 1961, 68 percent applied to medical school: 46 percent were accepted, 12 percent had pending applications, and 10 percent were rejected.
- Of the total women who selected health and social service as a career in 1964, more than nine-tenths expected service to patients or clients to be a part of their professional activity.
- The greatest net losses in planned career fields in the 3-year period following college graduation were in areas of prime importance to medical research and education. The net loss to medicine was 48 percent, the physical sciences 41 percent, and the "other" biosciences 40 percent.

SELECTED HIGHLIGHTS—Continued

WOMEN IN HEALTH AND SCIENCE FIELDS—Continued

- Women in the sciences and medicine ranked highest in academic performance: one-half of the women in medicine and two-fifths of those in the sciences in 1964 were high on the Academic Performance Index compared to only one-fifth of those in all of the other fields.

STIPENDS

- Only one-fourth of the women enrolling in graduate school received a stipend compared to almost one-half (45 percent) of the men.
- Continuous graduate enrollment was twice as likely to occur for the women who received a stipend as it was for those who did NOT receive a stipend.
- The proportion of women receiving stipends varied greatly by field: Medicine (76 percent), Basic Medical Sciences (64 percent), Other Biosciences (64 percent), Physical Sciences (62 percent), Social Work (57 percent), Psychology (46 percent), Sociology and Anthropology (43 percent), Mathematics (38 percent), Other Health Fields (24 percent), and all other fields (22 percent).

STIPENDS—Continued

RESEARCH ORIENTATION

- Among those who selected science as their long-range career field in 1964, three-fourths expected research to be part of their career activity.
- Significantly, 30 percent of the women with high academic performance expected to participate in research compared to 11 percent of those with low academic performance.

EXPECTATIONS FOR GRADUATE STUDY

Based upon the longitudinal survey of college graduates:

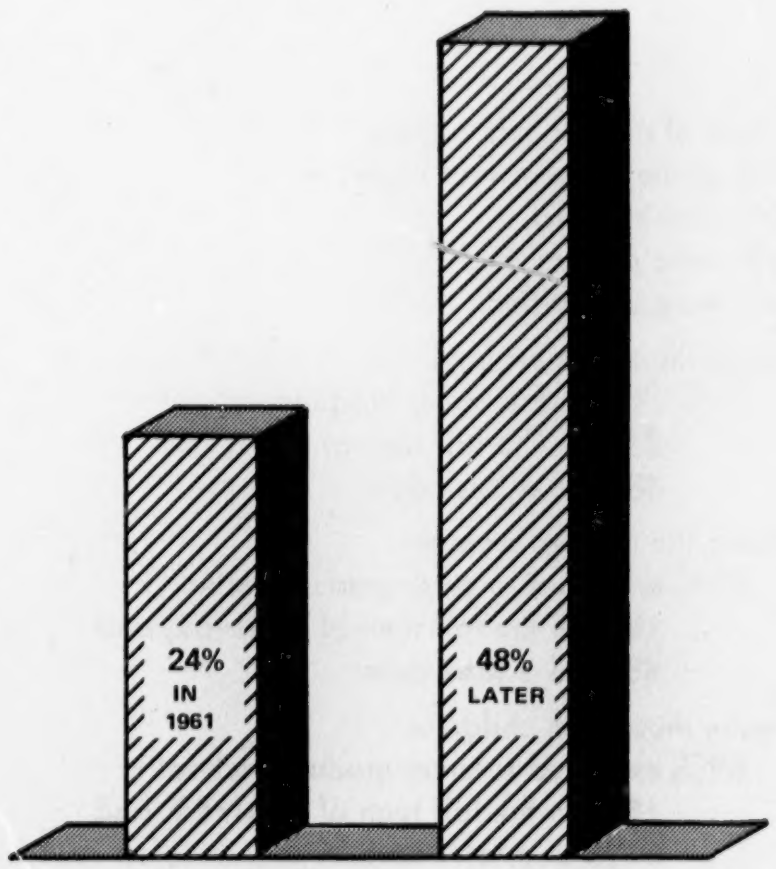
131,200 women earned the bachelor's degree in the spring term of 1961.[1]

From that number—

72%, or 94,400 expected to enter graduate school:

24% in the fall term of the 1961–62 academic year, and

48% at a later date.



EXPECTED TO ENTER GRADUATE SCHOOL

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[1] The Office of Education reports 141,910 4-year bachelor degrees conferred during the year July 1, 1960 to June 30, 1961.

MARITAL STATUS AND PLANS FOR GRADUATE STUDY

At the time of college graduation:
- 83% of the women were single,
- 8% were married,
- 8% were parents, and
- 1% were ex-married.

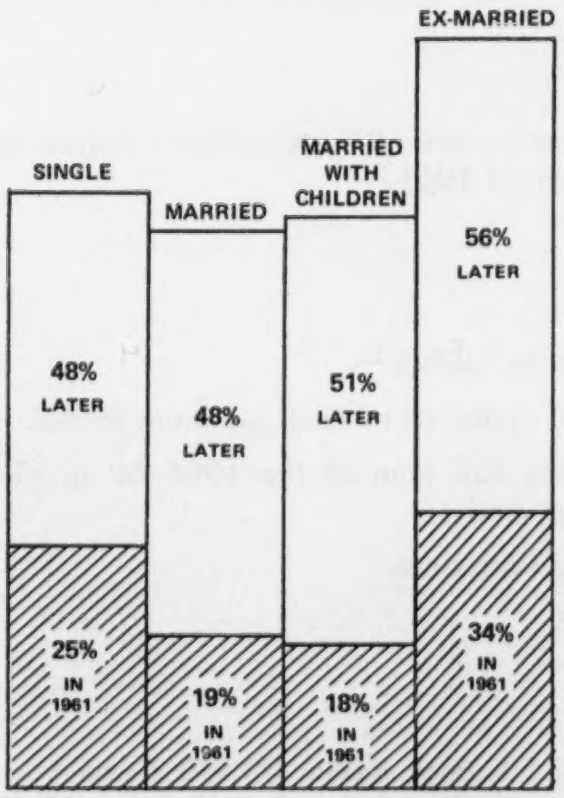
Among the single women:
- 73% expected to enter graduate school--
  - 25% in the fall term of 1961, and
  - 48% at a later date.

Among the married women:
- 67% expected to enter graduate school—
  - 19% in the fall term of 1961–62, and
  - 48% at a later date.

Among those with children:
- 69% expected to enter graduate school—
  - 18% in the fall term of 1961–62, and
  - 51% at a later date.

Among the ex-married:
- 90% expected to enter graduate school—
  - 34% in the fall term of 1961–62, and
  - 56% at a later date.

TIME OF EXPECTED ENTRANCE INTO GRADUATE SCHOOL, BY MARITAL STATUS



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ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE AND PLANS FOR GRADUATE STUDY

Women with the highest academic record were the most likely to plan graduate study.[1]

Among the women with a high academic performance record (A.P.I.)—

78% expected to enter graduate school:
36% in the fall term of 1961, and
42% at a later date.

Among the women with medium academic performance—

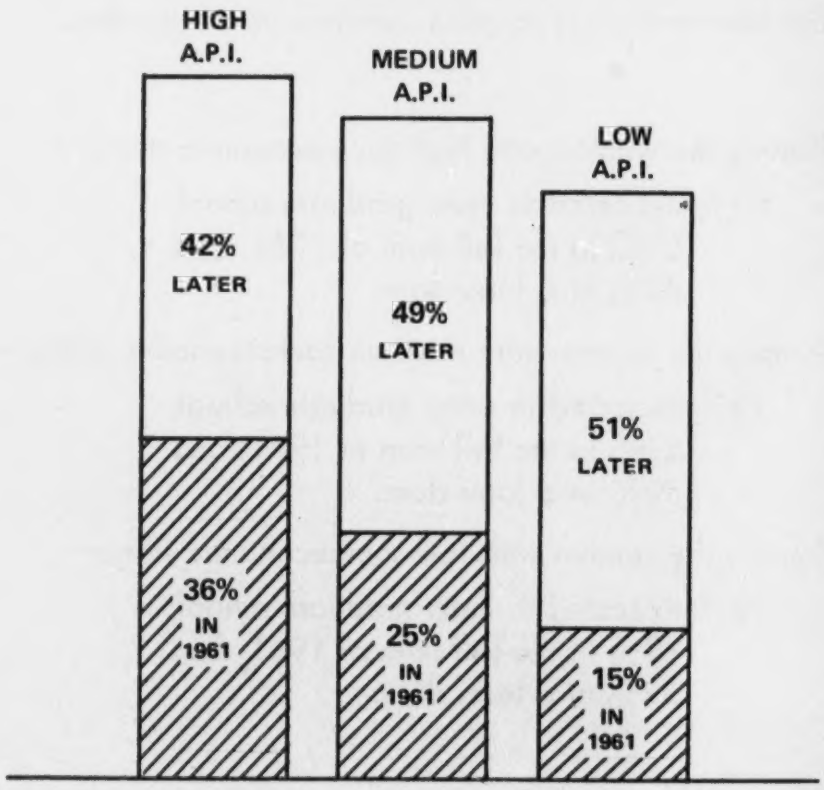
74% expected to enter graduate school:
25% in the fall term of 1961, and
49% at a later date.

Among the women with a low academic performance record—

66% expected to enter graduate school:
15% in the fall term of 1961, and
51% at a later date.

[1] See explanatory notes (p. 35) for an explanation of Academic Performance Index (A.P.I.).

TIME OF EXPECTED ENTRANCE INTO GRADUATE SCHOOL, BY ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE



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SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS AND PLANS FOR GRADUATE STUDY

Women with low socioeconomic status were the most likely to plan on graduate study, however, they were also the most likely to plan entrance at a later date.[1]

Among the women with high socioeconomic status—

67% expected to enter graduate school:
27% in the fall term of 1961, and
40% at a later date.

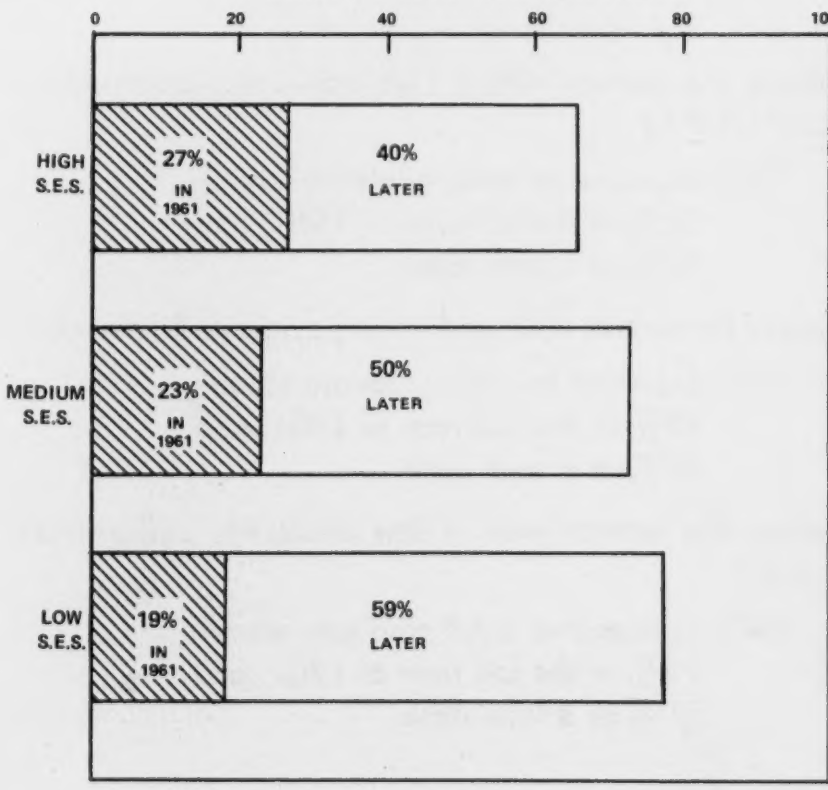
Among the women with medium socioeconomic status—

73% expected to enter graduate school:
23% in the fall term of 1961, and
50% at a later date.

Among the women with low socioeconomic status—

78% expected to enter graduate school:
19% in the fall term of 1961, and
59% at a later date.

TIME OF EXPECTED ENTRANCE INTO GRADUATE SCHOOL, BY SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS



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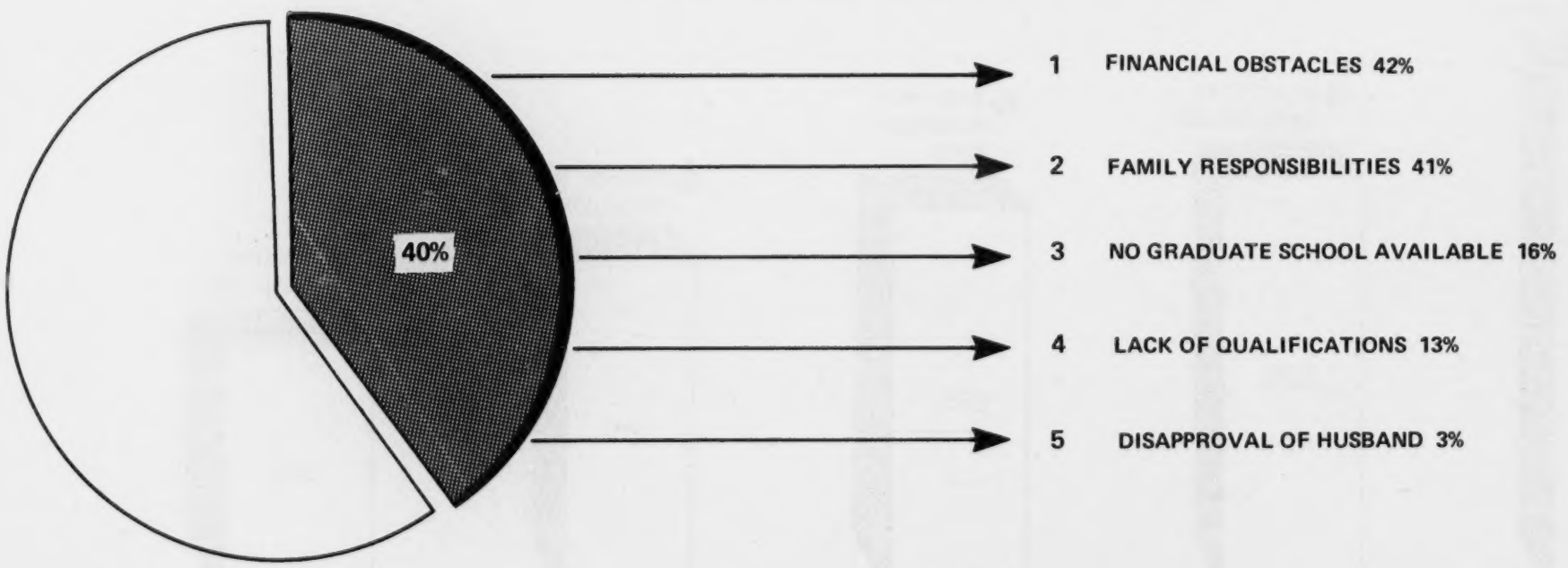
[1] See explanatory notes (p. 36) for an explanation of Socioeconomic Status (S.E.S.).

OBSTACLES AND LEVERAGE FACTORS

OBSTACLES TO GRADUATE STUDY

In 1964, 40% of the 1961 women college graduates were not enrolled in graduate school. Some of these women had been enrolled in graduate school previously and some had not yet enrolled but ALL of these women wanted to be able to go to graduate school in the future.

THE MAJOR OBSTACLES FOR THEIR NOT BEING ENROLLED IN 1964 WERE: [1]


40%
1 FINANCIAL OBSTACLES 42%
2 FAMILY RESPONSIBILITIES 41%
3 NO GRADUATE SCHOOL AVAILABLE 16%
4 LACK OF QUALIFICATIONS 13%
5 DISAPPROVAL OF HUSBAND 3%

1/ Percents represent multiple responses.

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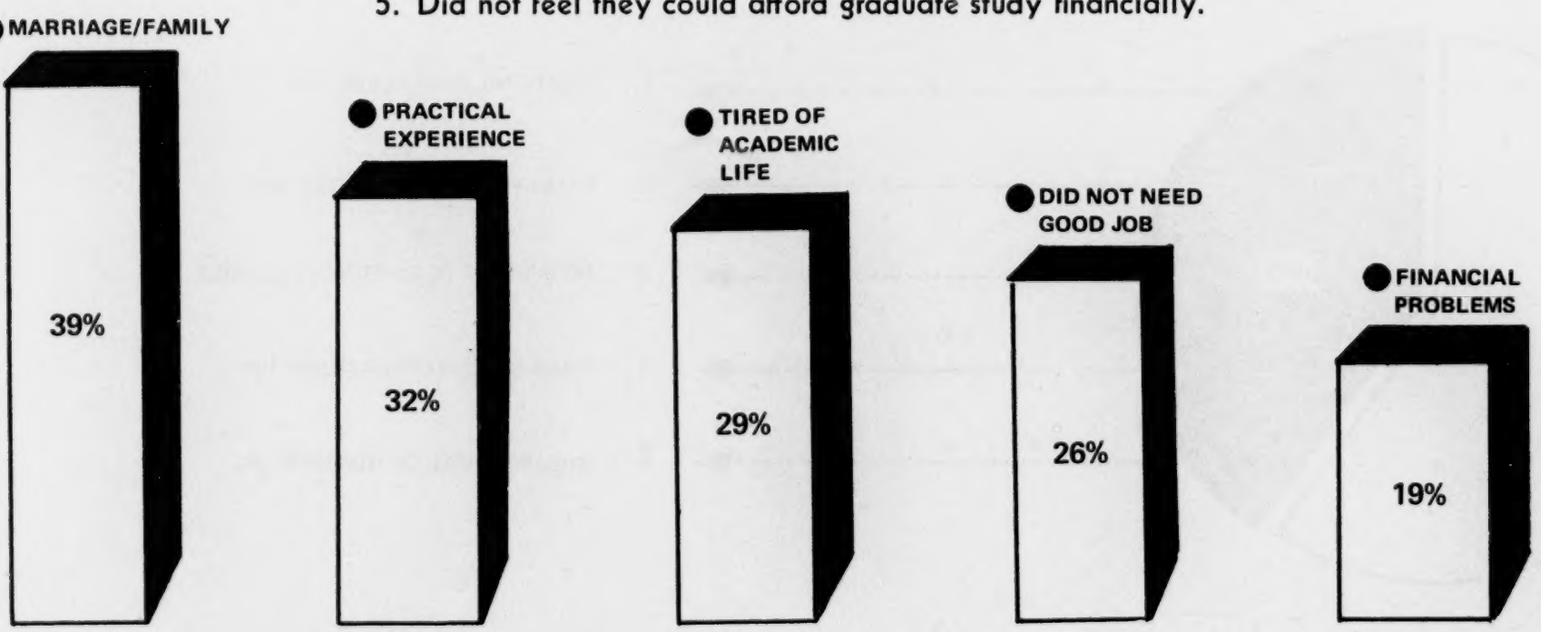
REASONS FOR NOT GOING TO GRADUATE SCHOOL

58% of the women never enrolled in graduate school—

THEIR MAJOR REASONS FOR NOT ENROLLING WERE:[1]

1. Preferred marriage and family responsibilities,
2. Felt the need for practical experience first,
3. Felt the need for a break from academic life,
4. Did not feel graduate study was necessary for obtaining a good job,
5. Did not feel they could afford graduate study financially.



[1] Percents represent multiple responses.

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OBSTACLES AND LEVERAGE FACTORS—Continued

REASONS WOMEN DO NOT BECOME PHYSICIANS

80%
JOB TOO DEMANDING TO COMBINE WITH FAMILY RESPONSIBILITIES

12%
WOMEN IN THIS FIELD CONSIDERED UNFEMININE

49%
CAN NOT WORK ON A PART–TIME BASIS

25%
RESTRICTS CHANCES FOR MARRIAGE

33%
PARENTS DISCOURAGE DAUGHTER'S TRAINING IN SUCH A FIELD

27%
MEN IN THIS FIELD RESENT WOMEN COLLEAGUES

NOTE: Percents represent multiple responses.

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OBSTACLES AND LEVERAGE FACTORS—Continued

SELECTED MEASURES WOMEN CONSIDER HELPFUL FOR INCREASING THE NUMBER OF WOMEN IN SCIENCE AND MEDICINE

NOTE: PERCENTS REPRESENT MULTIPLE RESPONSES.

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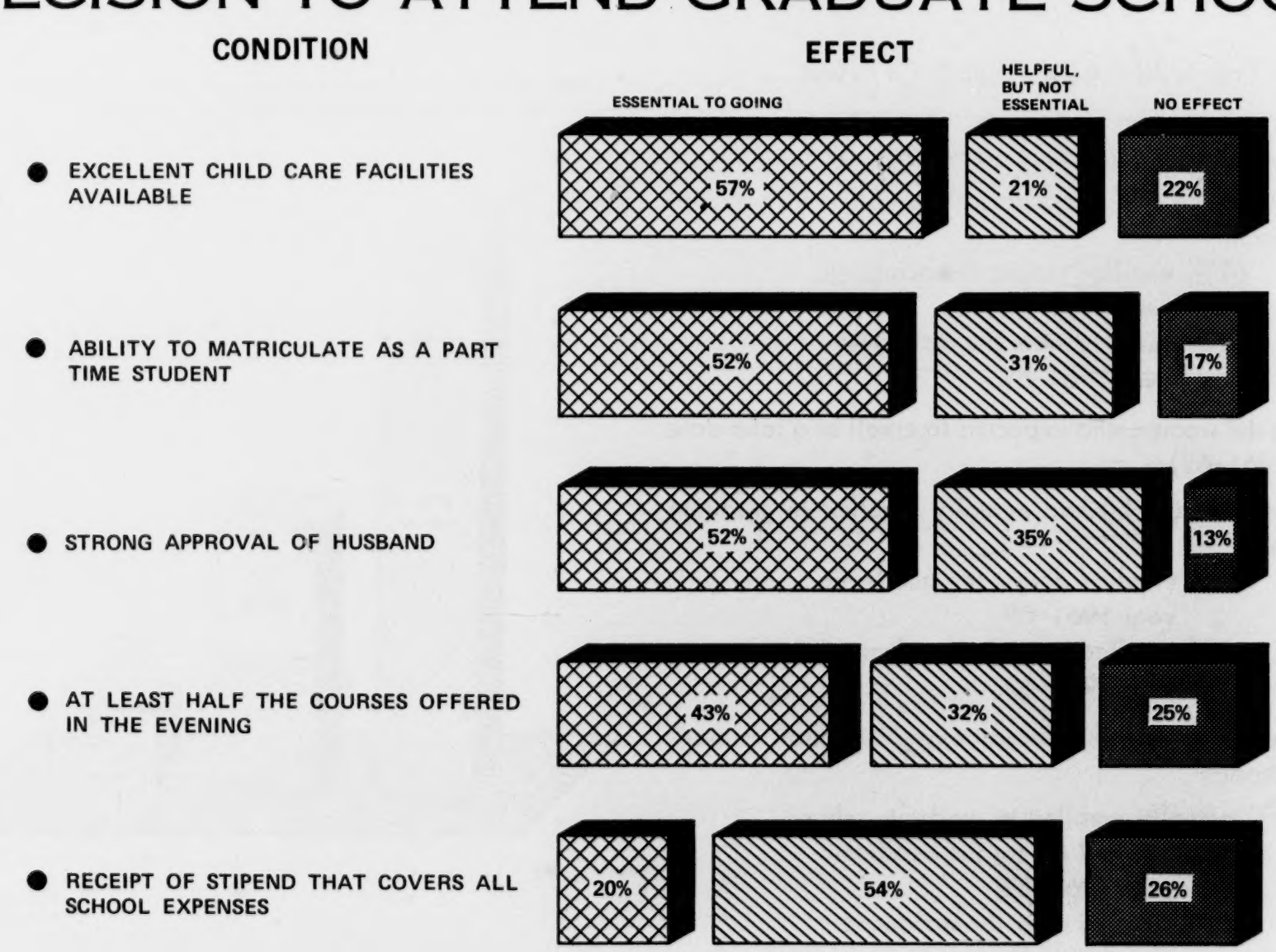
OBSTACLES AND LEVERAGE FACTORS—Continued

CONDITIONS AFFECTING WOMEN'S DECISION TO ATTEND GRADUATE SCHOOL



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EXPECTATIONS VERSUS GRADUATE ENROLLMENT

FROM THE VANTAGE POINT OF 1964

Among the women who expected to go to graduate school during the academic year 1961–62—

Four-fifths (79%) had actually enrolled in graduate school:

67% enrolled during the academic year 1961–62,
12% enrolled after the academic year 1961–62.

Among the women who expected to enroll at a later date (after 1961–62)—

Two-fifths (39%) had actually enrolled in graduate school:

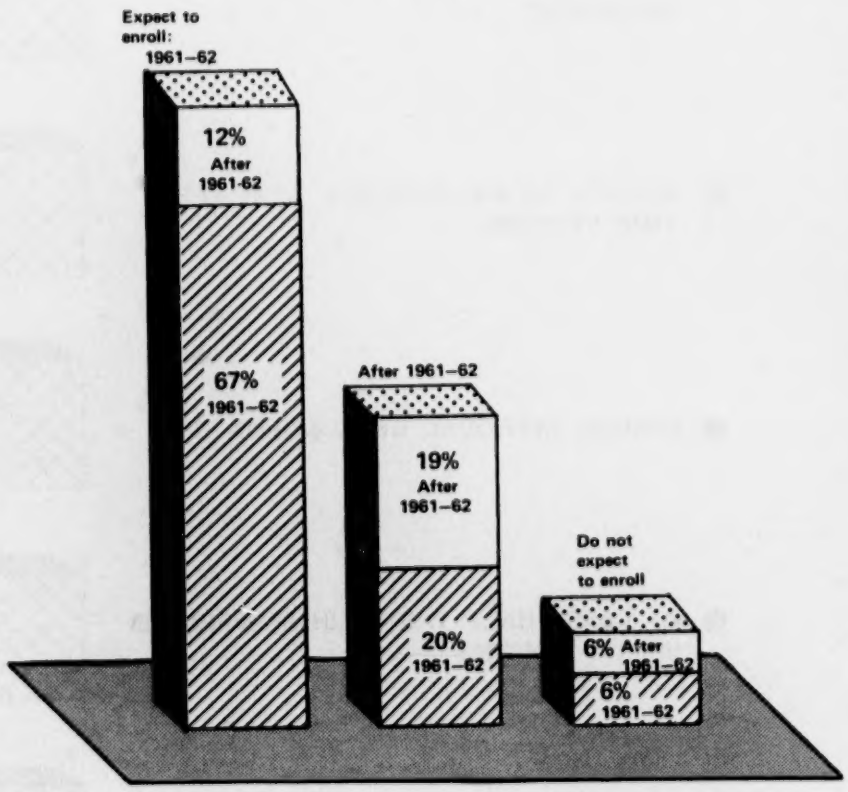
20% enrolled during the academic year 1961–62,
19% enrolled after the academic year 1961–62.

Among the women who did not expect to enroll in graduate school—

12% actually enrolled in graduate school:

6% enrolled during the academic year 1961–62,
6% enrolled after the academic year 1961–62.

EXPECTATIONS FOR GRADUATE ENROLLMENT, BY TIME OF FIRST ENTRANCE IN GRADUATE SCHOOL



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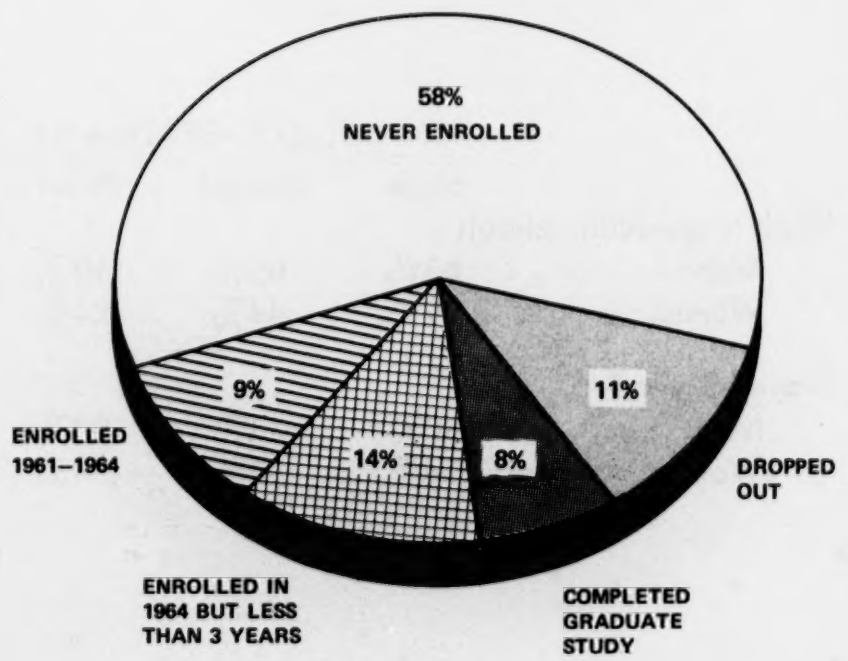
WOMEN AND GRADUATE ENROLLMENT

Among the women graduating from college in 1961—

Two-fifths (42%) had enrolled in graduate school sometime between college graduation and 1964:

- 9% were enrolled in 1964 and had been in graduate school the full 3-year period between college graduation and 1964,[1]
- 14% were enrolled in 1964 but had not been enrolled for the full 3-year period since college graduation (1961),
- 8% had completed graduate study by 1964,
- 11% had been enrolled in graduate school previously but had dropped out by 1964.

ENROLLMENT PATTERN OF 1961 COLLEGE GRADUATES



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[1] Includes academic years 1961–62, 1962–63, and 1963–64; see explanatory notes (p. 35) for a detailed explanation of enrollment pattern.

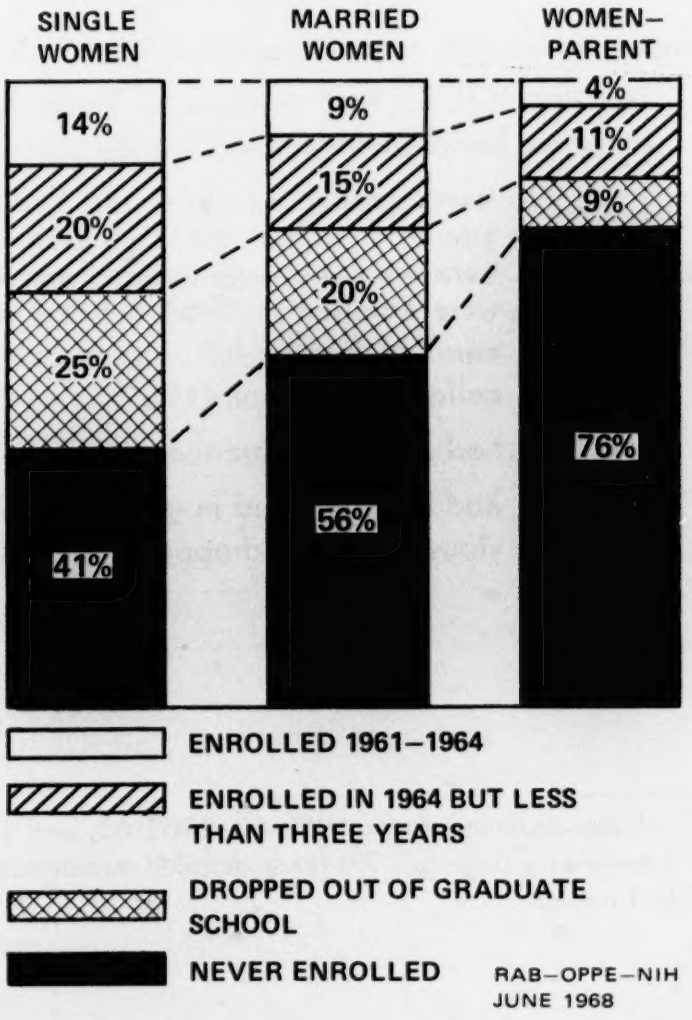
MARITAL STATUS AND GRADUATE ENROLLMENT

For women, going to graduate school and staying there diminished with marriage and children.

	1961 COLLEGE GRADUATES		
	Single	Married	Parent
Went to graduate school:			
Men	63%	65%	50%
Women	59%	44%	24%
Stayed 3 years [1]			
Men	30%	33%	20%
Women	14%	9%	4%

[1] Enrolled in graduate school for the academic years: 1961–62, 1962–63, and 1963–64.

GRADUATE ENROLLMENT PATTERN OF WOMEN, BY MARITAL STATUS



ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE AND GRADUATE ENROLLMENT

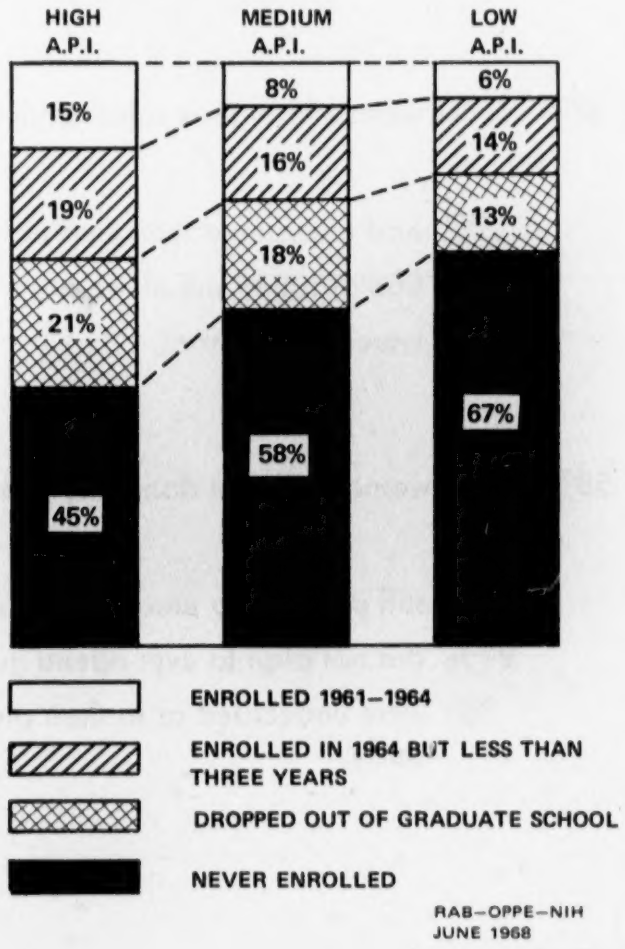
For both men and women, the higher the academic status (A.P.I.), the more likely they were to go and stay in graduate school.

	1961 COLLEGE GRADUATES		
	High A.P.I.	Medium A.P.I.	Low A.P.I.
Went to graduate school:			
Men	78%	63%	44%
Women	55%	42%	33%
Stayed 3 years [1]			
Men	48%	29%	14%
Women	15%	8%	6%

The greatest odds were for a single woman with a high academic standing to go to graduate school. (See appendix table 8.)

[1] Enrolled in graduate school for the academic years: 1961–62, 1962–63, 1963–64.

GRADUATE ENROLLMENT PATTERN OF WOMEN, BY ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE



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WOMEN'S STATUS IN 1964 WITH RESPECT TO TRAINING IN GRADUATE SCHOOL

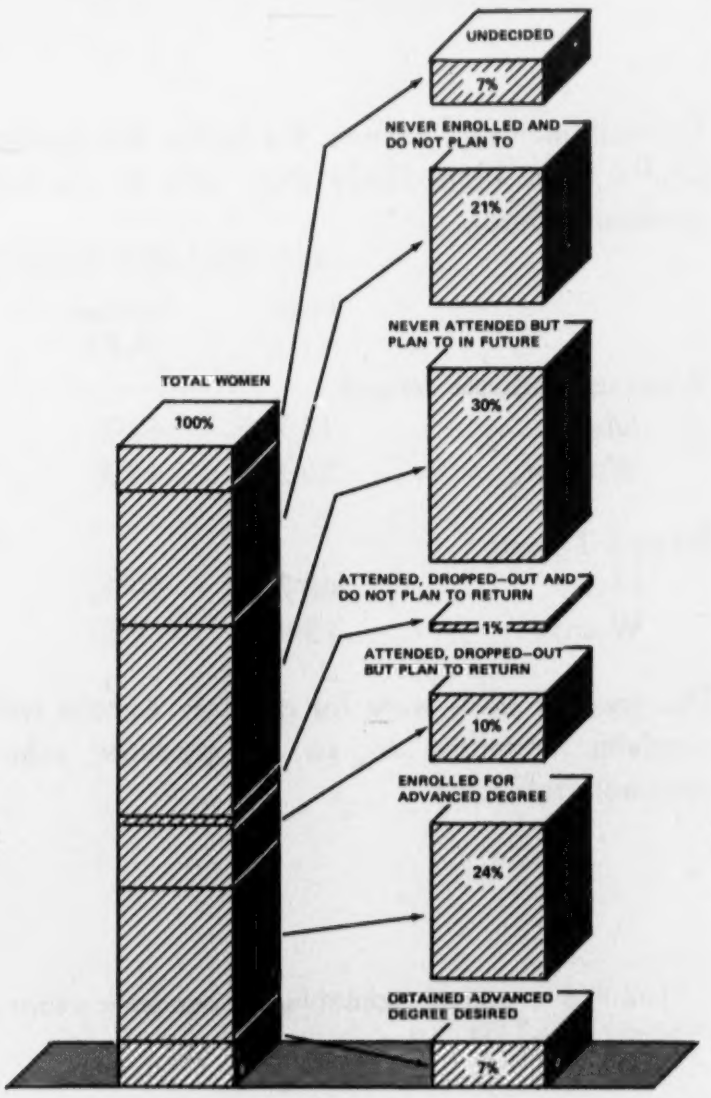
By the end of 1964—

42% of the women had done some graduate work:

- 7% had completed their studies,[1]
- 11% had dropped out of graduate school, and
- 24% were still in school.

58% of the women had not done any graduate work:

- 30% still planned to enroll in the future,
- 21% did not plan to ever attend graduate school, and
- 7% were undecided as to their plans for future graduate study.



[1] Attained advanced degree desired.

CHANGES IN WOMEN'S HIGHEST DEGREE EXPECTATIONS

Between 1962 and 1964, women's highest degree expectations shifted downward.[1]

In 1962, 21% of the women expected to attain a professional degree; 2 years later, only 14% of the women expected this degree.

In 1962, 16% of the women aspired to a Ph. D.; by 1964, only 11% of the women hoped to attain this degree.

—HOWEVER—

Between 1962 and 1964 more women wanted only the bachelor degree:

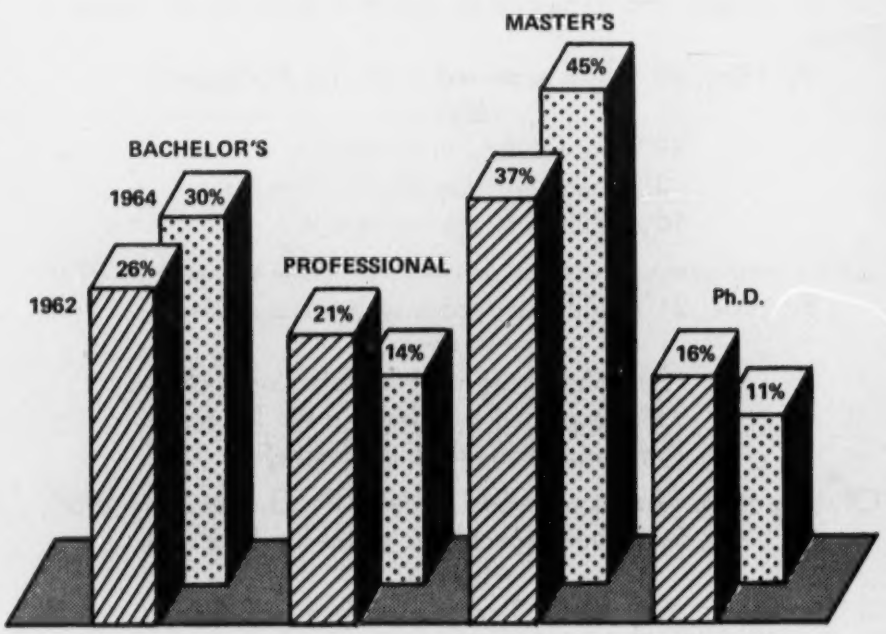
26% in 1962, and

30% in 1964.

And, more women were looking only to the master's:

37% in 1962, and
45% in 1964.

CHANGES IN WOMEN'S DEGREE EXPECTATIONS



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[1] Data includes only those women whose 1964 career field was in health, social service, and the sciences.

NET RESULTS OF CHANGES IN WOMEN'S HIGHEST DEGREE EXPECTATIONS

Of the women who did not expect to go beyond the bachelor's degree in 1962:

74% maintained this expectation in 1964,

—BUT—

5% had lifted their aspirations to the professional degree,
20% had shifted to the master's degree, and
1% had shifted to the Ph. D.

Of the women who expected to receive a professional degree in 1962:

By 1964, 42% still expected to receive this degree,

—BUT—

39% had shifted to a master's,
3% had shifted to the Ph. D., and
16% shifted to the bachelor's.

Of the women who expected to attain a master's degree in 1962:

By 1964, 71% still expected to achieve a master's,

—BUT—

8% had changed to a professional degree,
5% expected to achieve a Ph. D., and
16% had changed to the bachelor's.

Of the women who expected to attain a Ph. D. degree in 1962:

By 1964, 64% still expected to go on for the Ph. D.,

—BUT—

6% had shifted to a professional degree,
29% had shifted to a master's degree,

—HOWEVER—

only 1% regarded the bachelor as terminal.

Note: Data includes only those women whose 1964 career field was in health, social services, and the sciences.

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ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE AND HIGHEST DEGREE EXPECTATIONS

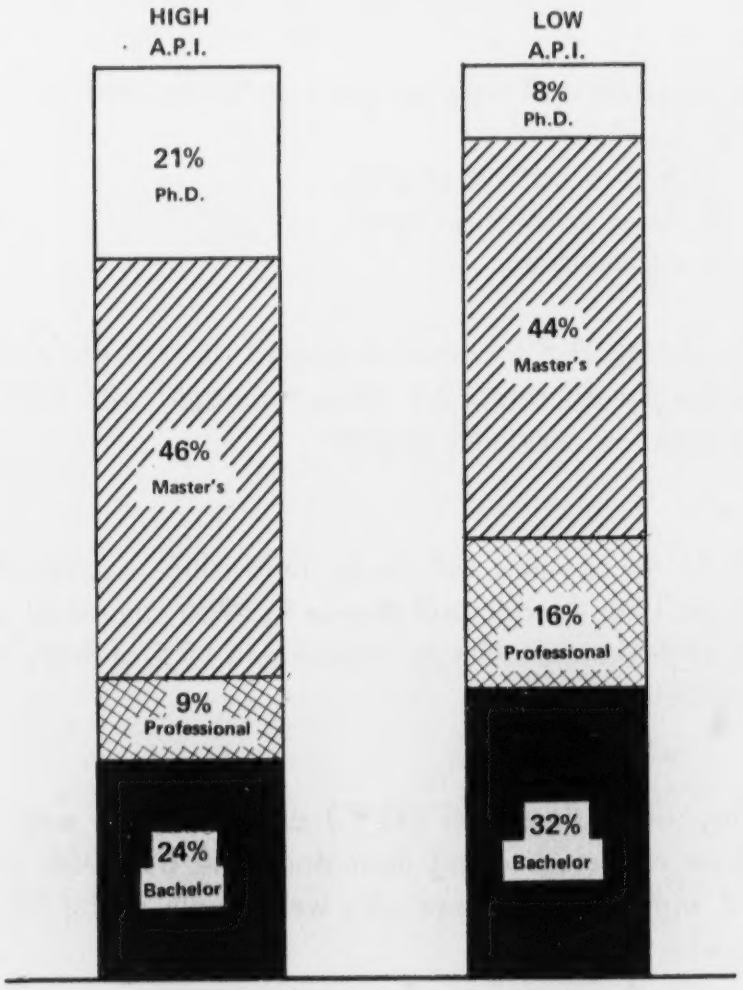
The 1964 highest degree expectations of women with a high academic performance record were:[1]

24% expected the bachelor,
9% expected the professional degree,
46% expected the master's, and
21% expected the Ph. D.

The 1964 highest degree expectations of women with medium-low academic performance records were:[1]

32% expected the bachelor,
16% expected the professional degree,
44% expected the master's, and
8% expected the Ph. D.

The higher proportion of medium-low A.P.I. than high A.P.I. women expecting the first professional degree is due to the high proportion of women expecting the master's in social work, which in this survey, is included as a first professional degree.



1964 HIGHEST DEGREE EXPECTATIONS, BY A.P.I. [1]

[1] Data includes only those women whose 1964 career field was in health, social service, and the sciences.

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YEAR WOMEN IN GRADUATE SCHOOL EXPECT TO OBTAIN THE PH. D.

Factors associated with women's early expectation for a Ph. D. are:

1. high academic records,
2. large fellowships, and
3. no children.

67% of high A.P.I. women expected to complete their work for the doctorate by 1966 compared with 23% of those with low academic records.

72% of the women with large fellowships expected to finish work for the doctoral degree in 1966 compared with 17% of the women with no stipend and 15% of those with a small fellowship.[1]

Slightly more than half (52%) of the women with no children expected to get their doctorate by 1966 compared with 47% of those who were single and 17% of those who were parents.

[1] Large fellowship is equal to tuition plus cash grant; small fellowship is equal to or less than tuition.

Year Women in Graduate School Expect to Obtain the Ph. D., by A.P.I., Stipend, and Marital Status

[Percentage distribution]

Selected characteristics [1]	Year Ph. D. expected		
	Total [2]	1966 or before	After 1966
A.P.I.:			
High	100	67	33
Low	100	23	77
Type of stipend held: [3]			
Small fellowships	100	15	85
Large fellowships	100	72	28
Assistantships	100	64	36
None	100	17	83
1964 marital status:			
Single	100	47	52
Married, no children	100	52	48
Parent	100	17	83

[1] Data includes only those women whose 1964 career field was in health, social service, and the sciences.
[2] Detail may not add to total due to rounding.
[3] Applies to latest year of graduate enrollment.

WOMEN'S CHOICE OF CAREER ACTIVITIES

Three-fourths of the women expected teaching to be a part of their career activity:[1]

46% expected teaching only,
6% expected to combine teaching and research exclusively,
17% expected teaching and "other" but no research, and
6% expected teaching, research and "other."

Significantly, 30% of the high A.P.I. women expected to participate in research as opposed to only 11% of the low A.P.I. women.

Only 3 percent of the women expected to be engaged in research only, to the exclusion of teaching and "other" activities.

WOMEN'S ANTICIPATED CAREER ACTIVITIES[2]

1. TEACHING	75%
2. SERVICE TO PATIENTS OR CLIENTS	22%
3. SUPERVISION	19%
4. RESEARCH	18%
5. CONSULTATION	17%
6. ADMINISTRATION	11%
7. OTHER	3%

[1] See appendix table 30 (p. 84) for detailed breakdown of professional activity.

[2] Percents represent multiple responses.

WOMEN IN THE HEALTH AND SCIENCE FIELDS

EXPECTATIONS VERSUS GRADUATE ENROLLMENT IN HEALTH AND SCIENCE

At the time of college graduation, 1961, the women were asked about their expectations for graduate study. The data below indicates the extent to which women followed through with their expectations in the 3-year period after college graduation (1961–64).

68% of the women in health and social service expected graduate study; only 35% had actually enrolled.

Four-fifths of the women in science expected graduate study; 65% had actually enrolled.

Four-fifths (79%) of the women in "all other fields" expected graduate study; 48% had actually enrolled.

The relatively low percentage of women in health and social service who actually enrolled in graduate school reflects the high proportion of women in nursing who do not need a graduate degree to attain professional status. See appendix table 5C, p. 51.

WOMEN'S EXPECTATIONS FOR GRADUATE STUDY, BY ENROLLMENT AND 1964 CAREER FIELD

1964 career field	Percent indicating in 1961 that they expected graduate study	Percent who had enrolled by 1964
Total	72	42
Health and social service, total	68	35
Medicine	100	93
Other health	64	28
Social work	74	40
Science, total	80	65
Basic medical	71	55
Other biosciences	81	60
Mathematics	78	57
Physical sciences	77	66
Psychology	88	76
Sociology and anthropology	91	84
All other, total	79	48
Housewife, undecided	48	18

1964 ENROLLMENT STATUS IN GRADUATE OR PROFESSIONAL SCHOOL OF WOMEN IN HEALTH AND SCIENCE

One-tenth (9%) of the women chose "health or social service" as their long-range career field in 1964.

35% of these women had enrolled in graduate school sometime between 1961 and 1964:

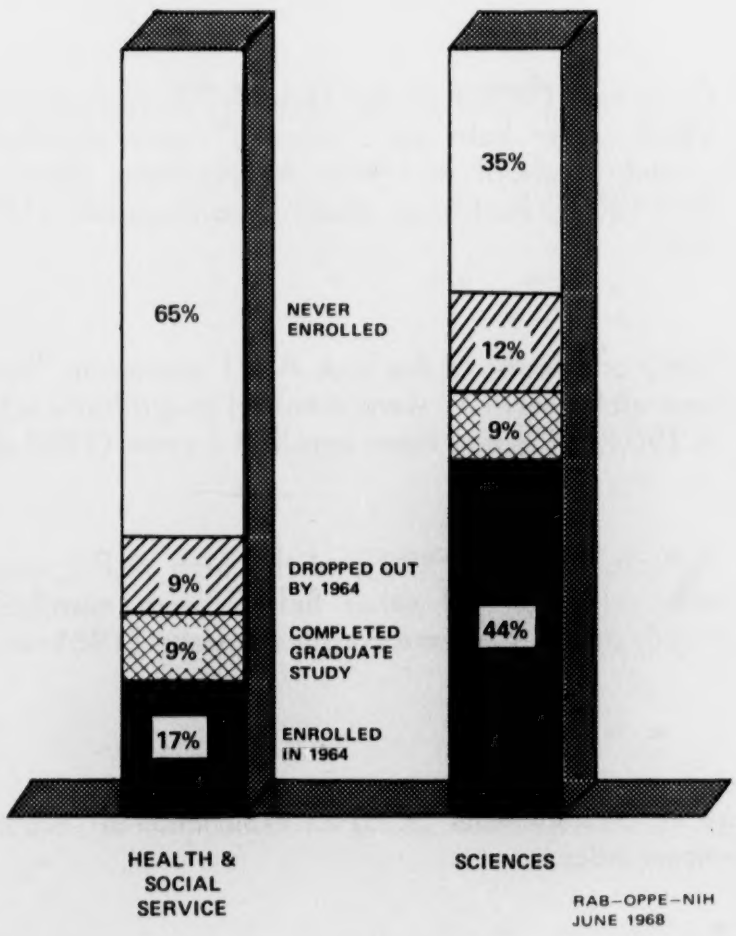
17% were enrolled in 1964,
9% had completed graduate study,[1] and
9% had dropped out of graduate school by 1964.

6% of the women chose "science" as their long-range career field in 1964.

65% of these women had enrolled in graduate school sometime between 1961 and 1964:

44% were enrolled in 1964,
9% had completed graduate study,[1] and
12% had dropped out of graduate school by 1964.

1964 ENROLLMENT STATUS OF WOMEN IN GRADUATE SCHOOL, BY 1964 CAREER FIELD



[1] Completed means "received advanced degree desired."

ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE AND GRADUATE ENROLLMENT IN HEALTH AND SCIENCE

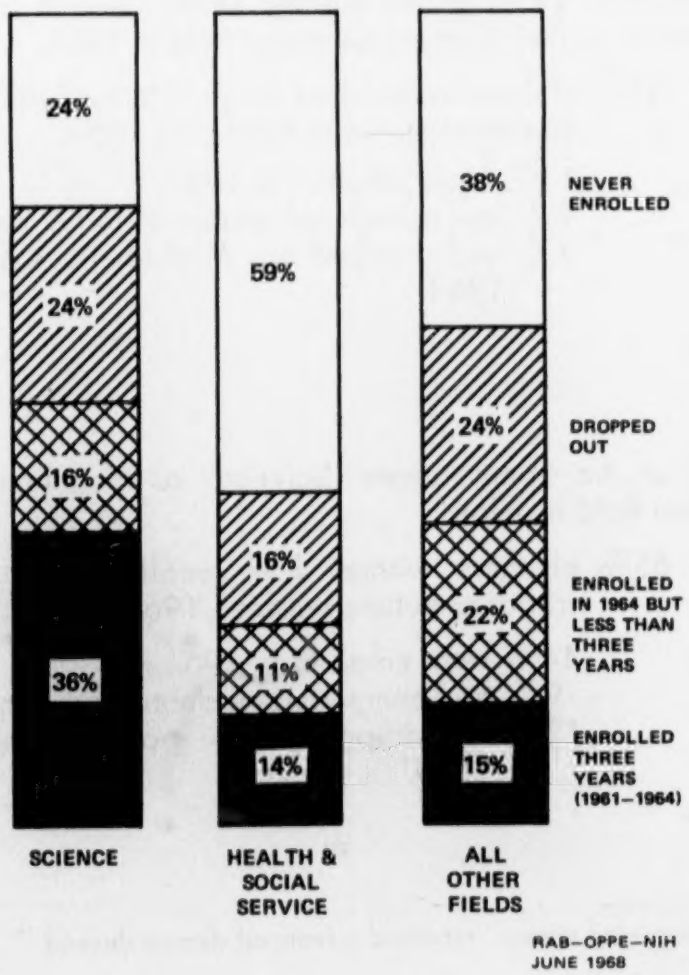
Two-fifths (42%) of the women selecting "science" fields in 1964 were rated "high" on the academic performance index; while only one-fifth of those choosing "health and social service" and "all other fields" were rated high on this index.[1]

Over half (52%) of the high A.P.I. women whose 1964 career field was "science" were enrolled in graduate school in 1964; slightly more than one-third (36%) had been enrolled continuously (1961–64).

Only one-fourth of the high A.P.I. women in "health and social service" were enrolled in graduate school in 1964; 14% had been enrolled 3 years (1961–64).

Almost two-fifths (37%) of the high A.P.I. women who selected "all other fields" were enrolled in 1964; only 15% were enrolled 3 years (1961–64).

GRADUATE ENROLLMENT PATTERN OF HIGH A.P.I. WOMEN, BY 1964 CAREER FIELD



[1] See explanatory notes (p.35) for explanation of "academic performance index."

TRAINING TIME IN GRADUATE SCHOOL

Almost three-fifths (57%) of the women enrolled in graduate school in the spring of 1964 were part-time students:

30% of those in health and social service,
38% of those in science, and
63% of those in "all other fields."

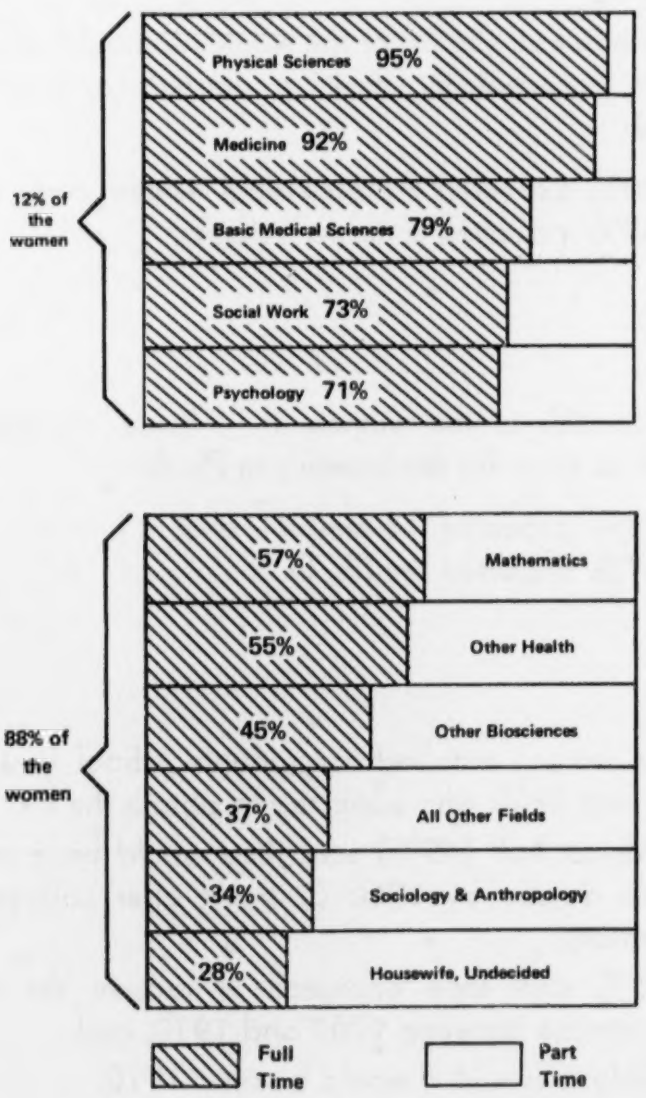
However, the proportion of full-time women varied markedly by discipline, ranging from a high of 92 to 95 percent for those in medicine and the physical sciences to only 34% for those in sociology and anthropology.

TRAINING TIME OF WOMEN IN GRADUATE SCHOOL, BY 1964 CAREER FIELD[1]

[Percentage distribution]

1964 career field	Enrolled 1964		Enrolled 1961–64	
	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time
Total	43	57	50	50
Health and social service	70	30	75	25
Science	62	38	68	32
All other	37	63	42	58

[1] Training time applies only to spring 1964.



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DEGREE EXPECTATIONS OF WOMEN IN HEALTH AND SCIENCE

More than half (56%) of the women in health and social service expected to attain a master's or professional degree:

24% expected a professional degree, and
32% expected a master's degree.

Three-fourth's of the women in "science" however, expected to strive for the master's or Ph. D.:

48% expected the master's, and
27% expected the Ph. D.

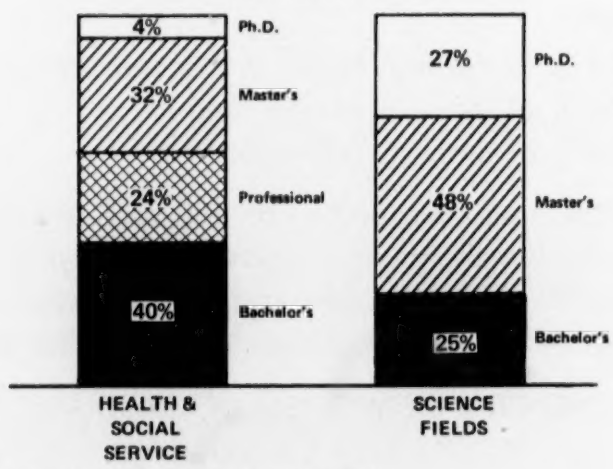
Of the women enrolled in graduate school in 1964 in the science fields who expected to obtain the Ph. D.:

Almost half (49%) said they would have received this degree by 1966 (5 years after college graduation),

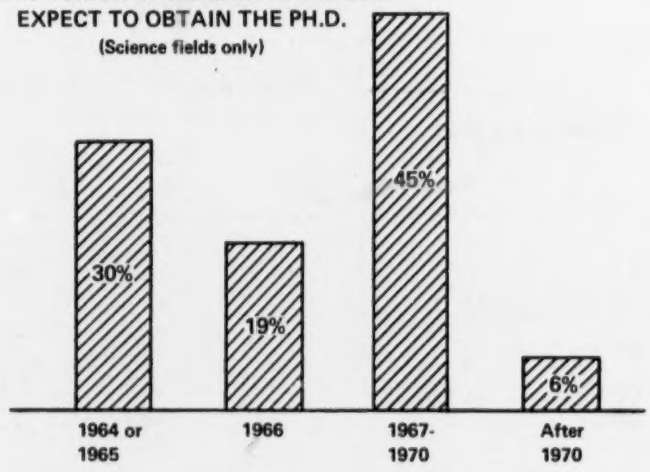
45% said they expected to receive the Ph. D. sometime between 1967 and 1970, and

Only 6% said it would be after 1970.

WOMEN'S HIGHEST DEGREE EXPECTATIONS, BY 1964 CAREER FIELD



YEAR WOMEN IN GRADUATE SCHOOL EXPECT TO OBTAIN THE PH.D.
(Science fields only)



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WOMEN, CAREER CHOICE, AND UNDERGRADUATE MAJOR

Of the total women graduating in 1961:

Almost half (48%) had majored in education,

Slightly less than one-tenth (8%) had majored in the areas of health and social work, and

Almost one-fifth (17%) had majored in the natural and social sciences.

Most women who majored in the health fields and social work, selected these same areas as their long-range career field in 1961.

CHOSE SAME CAREER FIELD AS UNDERGRADUATE MAJOR: [1]

90% of the women who majored in social work, and

91% of the women who majored in the health fields.

However, women who majored in the natural or social sciences showed much greater diversification in their choice of long-range career.

Less than two-thirds (62%) of the women majoring in the natural sciences planned to follow this field as their career:

10% planned to shift to the area of health and social service, and

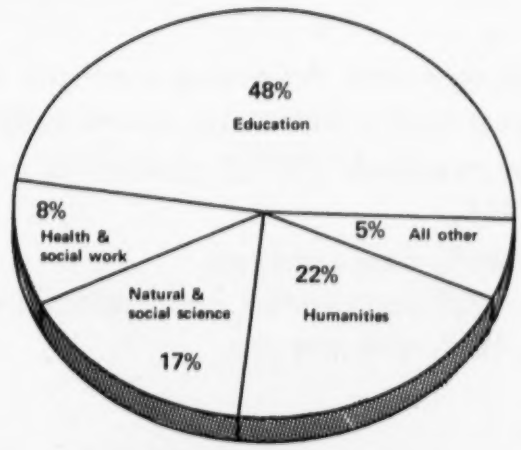
one-fourth shifted to "all other fields."

Only 16% of the women majoring in the social sciences planned to remain in this area as their career:

20% shifted into health and social service, and

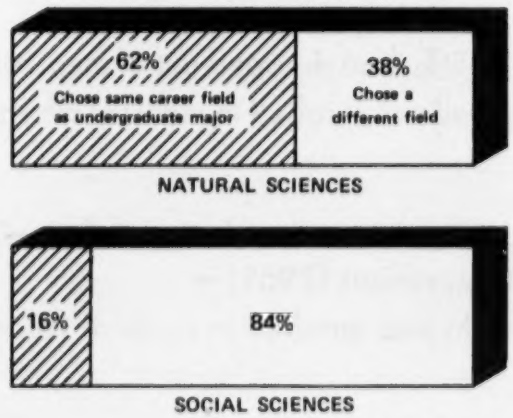
57% shifted to "all other fields."

[1] See appendix table 24B, p. 74 for detailed field break of undergraduate major.



UNDERGRADUATE MAJOR OF 1961 WOMEN COLLEGE GRADUATES

WOMEN IN THE NATURAL & SOCIAL SCIENCES AS UNDERGRADUATE MAJOR, BY CHOICE OF LONG–RANGE CAREER FIELD (1961)



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WOMEN AND THE SENIOR YEAR (1961) CAREER CHOICE OF MEDICINE

Of the women who designated medicine as their long-range career field in their senior year of college (1961)—

Over two-thirds (68%) applied to medical school in 1961:

46% were accepted,
12% had pending applications, and
10% were rejected.

Of the women who were accepted to medical school in 1961—

85% had enrolled sometime between 1961 and 1964:

70% had been enrolled 3 years (1961–64),
3% were enrolled in 1964 but for less than 3 years, and
12% had dropped out of medical school.

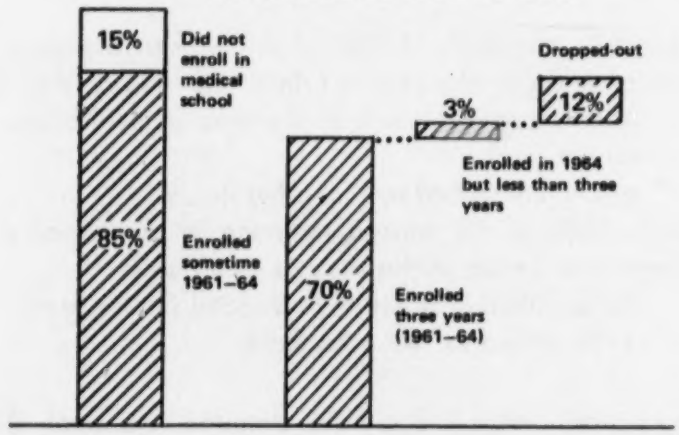
15% had not enrolled in medical school by 1964.

Of the total women who designated medicine as their career field as seniors (1961)—

Two-fifths had enrolled in medical school by 1964.

WOMEN CHOOSING MEDICINE AS THEIR CAREER FIELD (1961), BY 1961 APPLICATION STATUS

ENROLLMENT PATTERN OF WOMEN ACCEPTED TO MEDICAL SCHOOL IN 1961



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CHANGES IN CAREER CHOICE OF WOMEN 1961 VERSUS 1964

Of the total women choosing health and social service as their career field in 1961—

More than two-thirds (68%) persisted in this choice through 1964.

One-third had switched to some other field by 1964:

4% to the sciences,
14% to "all other," and
14% to housewife or undecided.

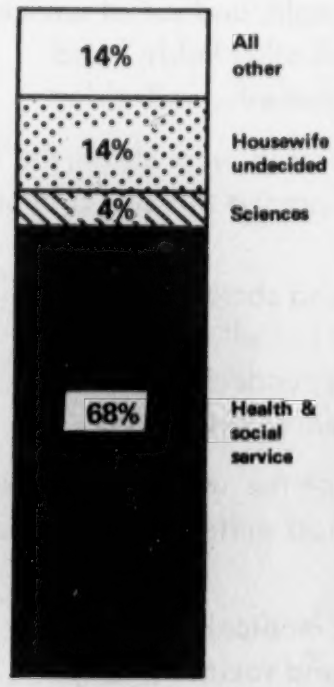
Of the women who had chosen medicine as their career choice in 1961—

Slightly less than half (45%) maintained this expectation through 1964.

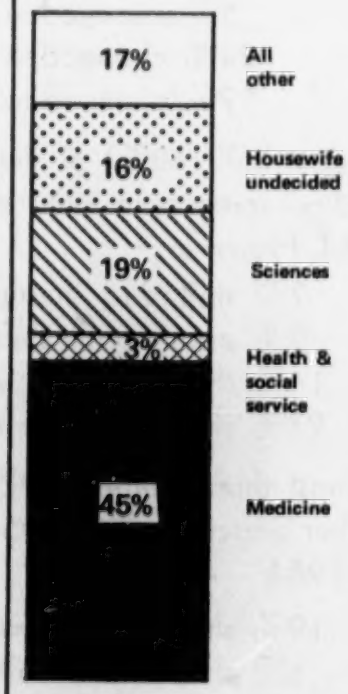
55% had switched to some other field by 1964:

3% to other health fields and social work,
19% to the sciences,
17% to "all other fields," and
16% to housewife, undecided.

1964 career choice of women who chose health and social service as a career field in 1961



1964 career choice of women who chose medicine as a career field in 1961



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CHANGES IN CAREER CHOICE — 1961 VERSUS 1964 (CONT.)

Of the total women who chose the "sciences" as their career field in 1961—

Slightly more than one-half (52%) retained this choice through 1964.

48% had switched to some other career by 1964:

- 5% changed to "health and social service,"
- 24% changed to "all other fields," and
- 19% changed to housewife, undecided.

Almost half (48%) of the women who chose the basic medical sciences in 1961 still named this career choice in 1964. However—

- 7% shifted to "health and social service,"
- 9% or one-tenth shifted to "all other fields,"
- 14% shifted to housewife, undecided, and
- 23% shifted to other science fields.

Almost three-fourths (74%) of the women selecting the "other biosciences" in 1961 had shifted OUT of this field by 1964:

- 19% shifted to the basic medical sciences,
- 5% shifted to "health and social service,"
- 25% or one-fourth shifted to "all other fields," and
- 18% shifted to housewife, undecided.

CHANGES IN WOMEN'S CAREER CHOICE BETWEEN 1961 and 1964

[Percentage Distribution]

1964 career field	1961 career field		
	Total in "science"	Basic medical sciences	Other bio-sciences
Total	100	100	100
Health and social service, total	5	7	5
Medicine	(1)	1	(1)
Other health	2	4	5
Social work	2	2	.....
Science fields, total	52	70	52
Basic medical	11	48	19
Other biosciences	7	13	26
Mathematics	7	.....	(1)
Physical sciences	13	10	.....
Psychology	9	.....	1
Sociology and anthropology	4	.....	6
All other, total	24	9	25
Housewife, undecided total	19	14	18

[1] Less than 0.5 percent.

CHANGES IN CAREER CHOICE — 1961 VERSUS 1964 (CONT.)

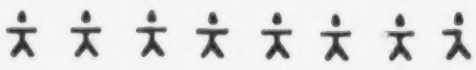
TO COMPLETE THE PICTURE OF CAREER CHOICE: WHAT WHERE THE NET RESULTS OF CAREER CHANGES BETWEEN 1961 AND 1964?

FOR EVERY TEN WOMEN IN 1961 WHO CHOSE:

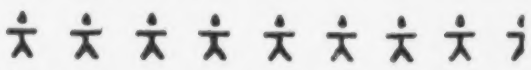
HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICE

There were 8.7 in 1964

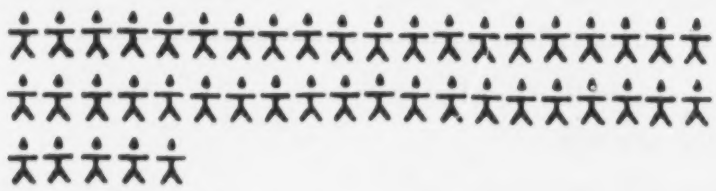
SCIENCE

There were 7.7 in 1964 

ALL OTHER FIELDS

There were 8.5 in 1964 

HOUSEWIFE, UNDECIDED

There were 44.9 in 1964 

THE GREATEST NET LOSSES OCCURRED IN THE FIELDS:

Medicine – 48%

Physical Sciences – 41%

Other Biosciences – 40%

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WOMEN'S CHOICE OF ANTICIPATED PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY, BY 1964 CAREER FIELD

Of the total women who selected "health and social service" in 1964—

Almost all (97%) expected "other," which in this instance can reasonably be interpreted to mean "service to patients or clients," to be part of their professional activity:

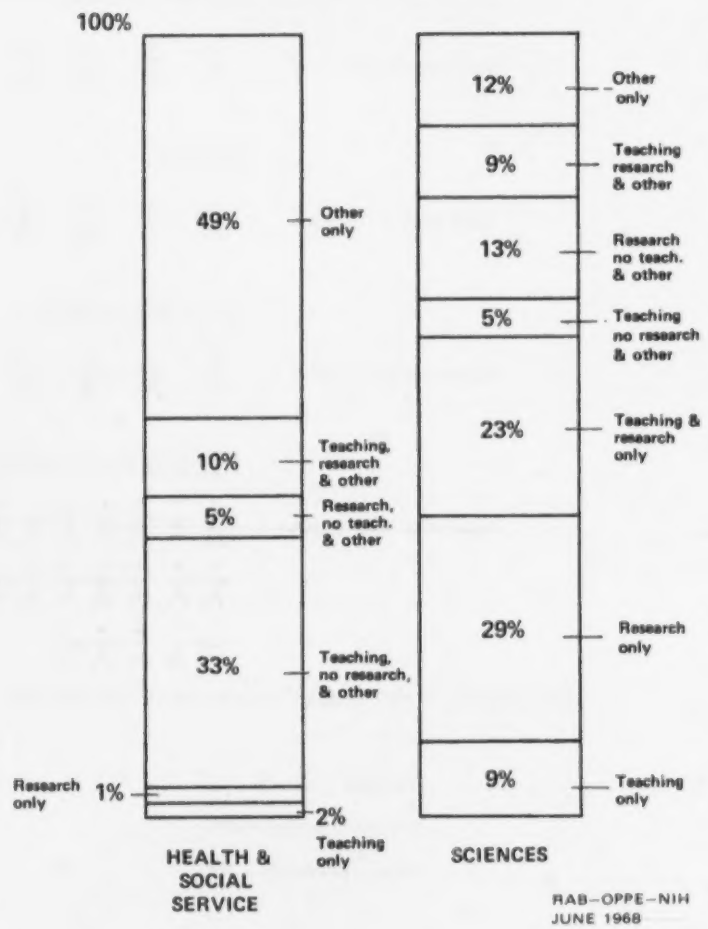
- 49% expected "other" only,
- 10% expected teaching, research and other,
- 5% expected research and other, but no teaching, and
- 33% expected teaching and other, but no research.

Of the total women who selected "science" as their long-range career field in 1964—

Three-fourths (74%) expected research to play at least a part in their professional activity:

- 29% or three-tenths expected research only,
- 23% expected to combine teaching and research only,
- 13% expected to combine research and other, but no teaching, and
- 9% expected teaching, research and other.

WOMEN IN HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICE, AND THE SCIENCES (1964) BY EXPECTED PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY



STIPENDS FOR GRADUATE WORK

Among the TOTAL 1961 college graduates who enrolled in graduate school sometime between 1961 and 1964—

Two-fifths (39%) received a stipend:

30% were men, and

9% were women.

Among the WOMEN who enrolled in graduate school sometime between 1961 and 1964, one-fourth (26%) received a stipend.

Of these:

37% were enrolled in 1964 and had been enrolled continuously since college graduation,

17% were enrolled in 1964 but had NOT been enrolled for the full 3-year period since college graduation, and

46% had completed or dropped out of graduate study by 1964.[1]

Three-fourths (74%) of the women who enrolled in graduate school sometime between 1961 and 1964 did NOT receive a stipend.

Of these:

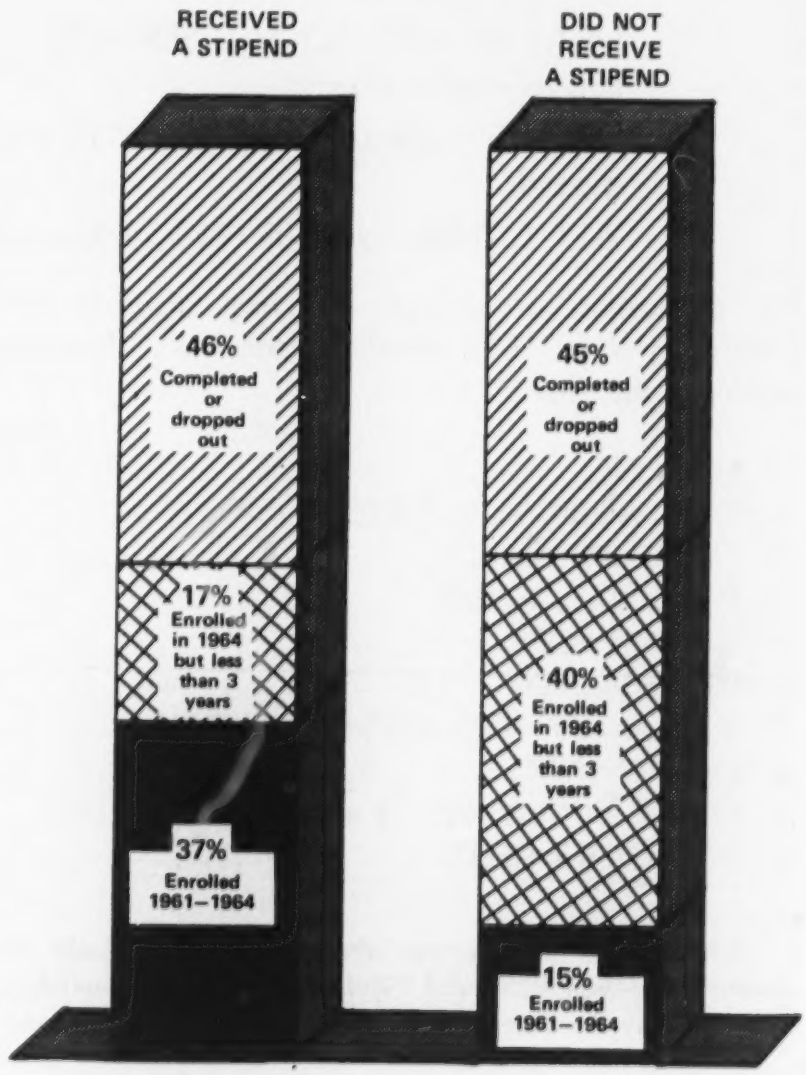
15% were enrolled in 1964 and had been enrolled continuously since college graduation,

40% were enrolled in 1964 but had NOT been enrolled for the full 3-year period since college graduation, and

45% had completed or dropped out of graduate study by 1964.

[1] Data not available for break between those who (1) had received advanced degree and those who (2) had dropped out before completing their graduate studies.

ENROLLMENT PATTERN OF WOMEN BY RECEIPT OF STIPEND



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GRADUATE SUPPORT FOR WOMEN IN HEALTH AND SCIENCE

Of the women [1] whose 1964 career field was:

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICE—two-fifths (42%) had received a stipend.

SCIENCE—approximately half (53%) had received a stipend.

ALL OTHER—one-fifth (22%) had received a stipend.

The proportion of women receiving stipends varied greatly by field, with Medicine and the Biosciences ranked at the top.

		(Percent)
1	MEDICINE	76
2	BASIC MEDICAL SCIENCES	64
3	OTHER BIOSCIENCES	64
4	PHYSICAL SCIENCES	62
5	SOCIAL WORK	57
6	PSYCHOLOGY	46
7	SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY	43
8	MATHEMATICS	38
9	OTHER HEALTH FIELDS	24
10	ALL OTHER FIELDS	22

[1] Includes only those women who enrolled in graduate school sometime between 1961 and 1964; if two or more stipends were received, only the stipend with the highest value was reported.

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN EVER ENROLLED IN GRADUATE SCHOOL RECEIVING SUPPORT, BY 1964 CAREER FIELD

EFFECT OF SUPPORT ON GRADUATE ENROLLMENT OF WOMEN IN THE HEALTH AND SCIENCE FIELDS

The women who received stipends were twice as likely to have been enrolled in graduate school continuously (1961-64) than the women who did NOT receive stipends.

ENROLLED CONTINUOUSLY (1961–64):

23% of the women in health and social service who received stipends

VERSUS

12% of those who did not receive stipends.

Over half (56%) of the women in the sciences who received stipends

VERSUS

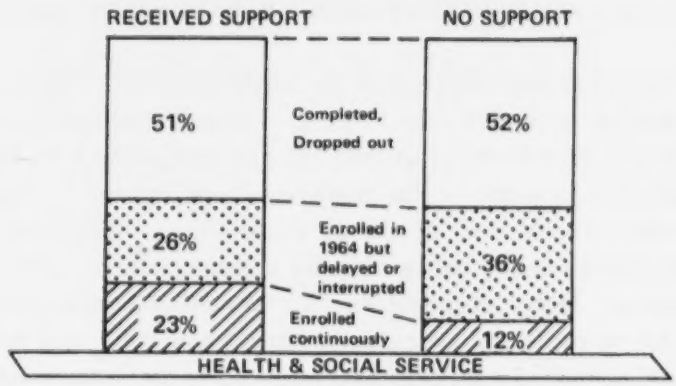
Only one-fourth of those who did not receive stipends.

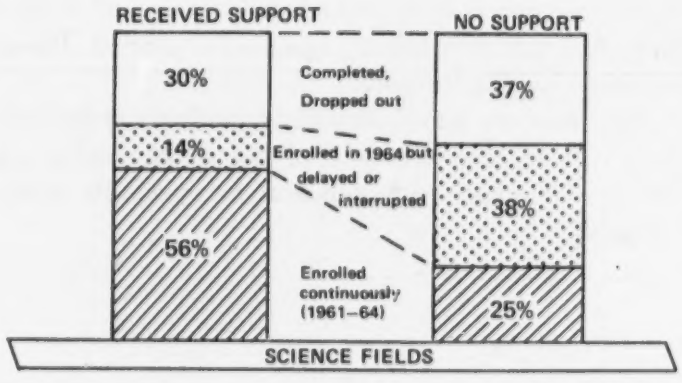
More than one-third (35%) of the women in all other fields who received stipends

VERSUS

Only 16% of those who did not receive stipends.

ENROLLMENT PATTERN OF WOMEN, BY SUPPORT, IF ANY, AND 1964 CAREER FIELD





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IMPLICATIONS FOR ACTION

The implications of this study are clear. To meet national biomedical manpower needs, definite steps must be taken to amend negative attitudes and erase the barriers to the graduate education of women.

The National Institutes of Health has an immediate interest in expanding the base of highly trained manpower in the biomedical sciences. A concentration of specialized efforts to encourage women to enter these fields would go far toward providing such a base.

1. Concentrated efforts must be made to (1) identify young girls with special aptitudes and interests in science during their elementary and high school years and (2) encourage them to study and prepare for courses in the sciences. Such action is required to counteract social and economic conventions which have caused young women to shy away from the sciences in favor of other fields considered "more appropriate" for women. For example, almost half (48 percent) of the women graduating in 1961 had majored in education; only 18 percent had majored in the natural and social sciences, and only 7 percent majored in a health field.

2. Steps should be taken to lessen financial and other obstacles to graduate education for women. Only one-fourth (26 percent) of the women compared with almost half (46 percent) of the men who had attended graduate school, received a stipend. There are two major reasons for this disparity:

   (a) There are more fellowships available in the sciences and men receive them because of the small number of women being stimulated and prepared for graduate study in the sciences.

   (b) Most graduate fellowships require full-time study, a requirement that cannot be met by women of graduate school age with family and child-care responsibilities. As a matter of national policy, action should be taken which would enable women to combine the rigors of graduate study with home and family responsibilities.

3. Consideration should be given to: the development of child-care centers with well trained personnel, allowances to cover home and child-care expenses, and greater availability of part-time graduate training in the biomedical areas. These alternatives would give women the freedom necessary to pursue advanced training.

4. In conjunction with this, changes should be made in employment practices whereby women would be able to practice their chosen profession on a part-time basis during the years of pressing family responsibilities.

5. Action programs should be initiated to dispel the "inferiority myth," and the concept that women must make a CHOICE between a career and domesticity. One-fourth of the women in this study said that the reason more women do not enter the occupations of research scientist and physician is that "they restrict the chance for marriage." One-third of the women said that "parents discourage daughters from training in such fields." Greater recognition of women who have been successful in these fields plus programs designed to foster career aspirations and an appreciation of education should encourage a greater number of women to enter professional fields.

APPENDIX A

NOTES AND DEFINITIONS

Expect to enroll immediately after graduation (1961) applies to women planning to enroll in graduate school sometime during the academic year 1961–62.

Expect to enroll later applies to women planning to enroll in graduate school anytime after the academic year 1961–62.

Enrolled in graduate study or enrolled in graduate school applies only to those students enrolled in at least one course applicable to a degree or those taking no courses, but enrolled for completion of thesis.

Enrolled 3 years (1961–64) or enrolled continuously applies to those students who were enrolled in graduate school during each of the academic years, 1961–62, 1962–63, and 1963–64 (the 3-year period following college graduation).

Enrolled in 1964 but less than 3 years applies only to those students enrolled in graduate school in 1964 but who were not enrolled in BOTH the academic years 1961–62 and 1962–63.

Completed or dropped out applies only to those students who attended graduate school in one or both of the academic years 1961–62 or 1962–63 but who were not enrolled in graduate school during the academic year 1963–64. ***Completed*** applies to those students who said they had received the advanced degree desired.

Estimates of Academic Performance are derived from the Academic Performance Index (A.P.I.) developed by the National Opinion Research Center and used throughout the 1961 College Graduates Longitudinal Study. This index adjusts the undergraduate grade-point average for the quality of the undergraduate school. For the technical details of the construction of this index, see James A. Davis, *Great Aspirations.* Chicago: Aldine, 1964.

APPENDIX A—Continued

Socioeconomic Status (S.E.S.) is a weighted combination of father's education, parental income, and occupation of head of parental family to provide a standard measuring unit.

The fields included under ***Health and Social Service*** are: Medicine, Other Health Professions, and Social Work.

The fields included under ***Science*** are: Basic Medical Sciences, Other Biosciences, Psychology, Sociology and Anthropology, Mathematics, and Physical Sciences.

The fields included under ***All Other*** are: Social Sciences, Agricultural and Related Fields, Business and Administration, Education, Engineering, Humanities, and all other.

Large Fellowship refers to a scholarship or fellowship for tuition plus cash grant.

Small Fellowship refers to a scholarship or fellowship that is equal to or less than tuition bill.

Highest Degree Expectations: Although the first questionnaire was administered in April 1961, the question on highest degree expectations was not included until April 1962, 1 year after college graduation.

Full time students include those carrying a full course load or those enrolled for completion of thesis. All other students were classified as part-time.

Bachelor's Degree includes: B.A., B.S., B.E., B. Phar., etc. All students in this survey had the minimum of a bachelor's by June 1961. ***Professional Degree*** includes: L.L.B., M.S.W., M.D., D.D.S., J.D., etc.

Master's Degree includes: M.A., M.S. ***Doctorate Degree*** includes: Ph. D., Ed. D., Sc. D., etc.

Percentages may not add to totals due to rounding.

The total number of responses in each table may differ due to item "non-response."

Dash (—) indicates zero; ***Asterisk*** (*) indicates less than 0.5 percent.

APPENDIX A—Continued

The component disciplines included in ***Undergraduate Major*** are:

NATURAL SCIENCES
- Biosciences, Basic Medical
- Biosciences, Other
- Mathematics, Statistics
- Physical Sciences

SOCIAL SCIENCES
- Psychology
- Sociology, Anthropology
- Political Science
- Economics, Regional Studies

HUMANITIES
- Fine Arts
- Languages
- English
- History
- Other Humanities

SOCIAL WELFARE
- Clinical Psychology
- Counseling and Guidance
- Social Work

HEALTH RELATED FIELDS
- Nursing

HEALTH RELATED FIELDS—Continued
- Occupational and Physical Therapy
- Medical Technology
- Pharmacy, Optometry
- Other Health
- Home Economics

EDUCATION
- Natural Sciences
- Social Science, Humanities, Arts
- Other Miscellaneous Specialties
- Elementary and General

ALL OTHER FIELDS
- Business, Managerial and Related
  - Business and Administration
  - Advertising, Purchasing
  - Journalism, Radio, TV
  - Military
  - Agriculture, Farm Forestry
- Clerical and Related
  - Library Science
  - Clerical
  - Secretarial
- Other Fields

APPENDIX A—Continued

The component disciplines within ***Career Fields*** are:

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICE

- Medicine
- Other Health Professions
  - Dentistry
  - Nursing
  - Optometry
  - Pharmacy
  - Physical Therapy
  - Occupational Therapy
  - Veterinary Medicine
  - Medical Technology
  - Dental Hygiene
  - Other Health Fields
- Social Work

SCIENCE FIELDS

- Basic Medical Sciences
  - Anatomy
  - Biochemistry
  - Biophysics
  - Microbiology
  - Pathology
  - Pharmacology
  - Physiology
- Other Biosciences
  - Biology, general
  - Botany and Related Plant Sciences (Plant Pathology, Plant Physiology)
  - Entomology
  - Genetics
  - Zoology, general
  - Biosciences, all other

SCIENCE FIELDS—Continued

- Mathematics
  - Statistics [1]
- Physical Sciences
  - Astronomy, Astrophysics
  - Chemistry (excluding Biochemistry)
  - Physics (excluding Biophysics)
  - Geography
  - Geology, Geophysics
  - Ocecnography
  - Metallurgy
  - Meteorology
  - Physical Science, general and other specialties
- Psychology
  - Clinical Psychology
  - Counseling Psychology
  - Educational Psychology
  - Social Psychology
  - Industrial & Personnel Psychology
  - Experimental & General Psychology
  - Other Psychological Fields [2]
- Sociology and Anthropology

ALL OTHER FIELDS

- Social Sciences
- Agricultural and Related Fields
- Business and Administration
- Education
- Engineering
- Humanities
- Other Fields and Occupations

HOUSEWIFE, UNDECIDED

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[1] Secondary School Mathematics Teaching is classified under Education.

[2] Psychiatry is included in Medicine.

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APPENDIX TABLE 1

1961 EXPECTATIONS FOR GRADUATE OR PROFESSIONAL STUDY, BY SEX, MARITAL STATUS, ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE, AND SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS

(Percentage Distribution)

Selected Characteristics		1961 Expectations for Graduate or Professional Study			
		Total	Expect to Enroll in 1961	Expect to Enroll After 1961	Do Not Expect to Enroll
Sex	Total	100	34	43	23
	Male	100	41	40	19
	Female	100	24	48	28
1961 Marital Status[1/]	Single	100	25	48	27
	Married	100	19	48	33
	Parent	100	18	51	31
	Divorced, Widow	100	34	56	10
Academic Performance[1/]	High	100	36	42	22
	Medium	100	25	49	26
	Low	100	15	51	34
Socioeconomic Status[1/]	High	100	27	40	33
	Medium	100	23	50	27
	Low	100	19	59	22

1/ For women only.

APPENDIX TABLE 2A

WOMEN'S EXPECTATIONS IN 1961 FOR GRADUATE OR PROFESSIONAL STUDY, BY 1961 CAREER FIELD

(Frequency Distribution) 1/

1961 Career Field	1961 Expectations For Graduate or Professional Study			
	Total	Expect to Enroll in 1961	Expect to Enroll After 1961	Do Not Expect to Enroll
Total 2/	131,207	31,507	62,877	36,823
Health & Social Service, Total	14,437	3,103	6,115	5,219
Medicine	729	354	344	31
Other Health	9,135	1,635	3,635	3,865
Social Work	4,573	1,114	2,136	1,323
Science Fields, Total	9,645	3,446	3,689	2,510
Basic Medical Sciences	1,281	448	573	260
Other Biosciences	2,052	833	646	573
Mathematics Fields	1,552	354	646	552
Physical Sciences	2,323	760	865	698
Psychology	1,635	739	573	323
Sociology & Anthropology	802	312	386	104
All Other Fields, Total	101,250	24,906	51,688	24,656
Housewife, Undecided, Total	5,875	52	1,385	4,438

1/ Based upon a sample of 13,378 women college graduates (June 1961) in 135 institutions.
2/ Excludes 8,135 women due to non-response of questions pertinent to this table.

APPENDIX TABLE 2B

WOMEN'S EXPECTATIONS IN 1961 FOR GRADUATE OR PROFESSIONAL STUDY, BY 1961 CAREER FIELD

(Horizontal Percentage Distribution)

1961 Career Field	1961 Expectations For Graduate or Professional Study			
	Total	Expect to Enroll in 1961	Expect to Enroll After 1961	Do Not Expect to Enroll
Total	100	24	48	28
Health & Social Service, Total	100	22	42	36
Medicine	100	49	47	4
Other Health	100	18	40	42
Social Work	100	24	47	29
Science Fields, Total	100	36	38	26
Basic Medical Sciences	100	35	45	20
Other Biosciences	100	41	31	28
Mathematics Fields	100	23	42	35
Physical Sciences	100	33	37	30
Psychology	100	45	35	20
Sociology & Anthropology	100	39	48	13
All Other Fields, Total	100	25	51	24
Housewife, Undecided, Total	100	1	23	76

APPENDIX TABLE 2C

WOMEN'S EXPECTATIONS IN 1961 FOR GRADUATE OR PROFESSIONAL STUDY, BY 1961 CAREER FIELD

(Vertical Percentage Distribution)

1961 Career Field	1961 Expectations For Graduate or Professional Study			
	Total	Expect to Enroll in 1961	Expect to Enroll After 1961	Do Not Expect to Enroll
Total	100	100	100	100
Health & Social Service, Total	11	10	10	14
Medicine	1	1	1	*
Other Health	7	5	6	10
Social Work	3	4	3	4
Science Fields, Total	7	10	6	7
Basic Medical Sciences	1	1	1	1
Other Biosciences	1	3	1	2
Mathematics Fields	1	1	1	1
Physical Sciences	2	2	1	2
Psychology	1	2	1	1
Sociology & Anthropology	1	1	1	*
All Other Fields, Total	77	79	82	67
Housewife, Undecided, Total	4	*	2	12

* Less than .5 percent.

APPENDIX TABLE 3

WOMEN'S EXPECTATIONS IN 1961 FOR GRADUATE OR PROFESSIONAL STUDY, BY 1964 CAREER FIELD

(Percentage Distribution)

1964 Career Field	Total	Expect Graduate Study	Do Not Expect Graduate Study
Total	100	72	28
Health & Social Service, Total	100	68	32
Medicine	100	100	-
Other Health	100	64	37
Social Work	100	74	26
Science Fields, Total	100	80	20
Basic Medical Sciences	100	71	29
Other Biosciences	100	81	19
Mathematics Fields	100	78	22
Physical Sciences	100	77	23
Psychology	100	88	12
Sociology & Anthropology	100	91	9
All Other Fields, Total	100	79	21
Housewife, Undecided, Total	100	48	52

APPENDIX TABLE 4

ENROLLMENT PATTERN OF WOMEN IN GRADUATE OR PROFESSIONAL SCHOOL, BY 1961 EXPECTATIONS FOR ENROLLMENT AND 1964 CAREER FIELD

(Percentage Distribution)

1961 Expectations For Enrollment And Enrollment Pattern (1961-1964)	1964 Career Field													
		Health & Social Serv				Science Fields							All Other Fields	Housewife, Undec
	Total	Total	Med	Other Health	Soc Work	Total	Basic Med	Other Biosci	Math Fields	Phy Sci	Psy	Soc & Anth		
Expect to Enroll, 1961-1962.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Enrolled 3 Years (1961-64).....	26	18	95	7	6	56	49	59	48	52	55	74	26	9
Enrolled in 1961, But Less Than 3 Years.....	41	49	5	51	63	30	29	25	39	48	27	14	42	41
Enrolled After 1961.....	12	5	-	4	11	8	17	-	3	-	18	2	14	10
Never Enrolled.....	21	28	-	39	19	6	5	16	10	-	-	10	18	40
Expect to Enroll After 1961.....	100	100	1/	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1/	100	100
Enrolled 3 Years (1961-64).....	4	3	1/	2	5	8	4	12	4	11	3	1/	5	1
Enrolled in 1961, But Less Than 3 Years.....	16	13	1/	14	12	19	37	4	22	4	24	1/	18	9
Enrolled After 1961.....	19	15	1/	17	14	24	14	34	31	19	26	1/	21	8
Never Enrolled.....	61	68	1/	67	70	49	45	50	43	66	47	1/	57	82
Do Not Expect to Enroll.....	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	1/	1/	100	1/	1/	100	100
Enrolled 3 Years (1961-64).....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/	1/	-	1/	1/	1	*
Enrolled in 1961, But Less Than 3 Years.....	5	2	-	2	2	18	-	1/	1/	45	1/	1/	6	4
Enrolled After 1961.....	6	5	-	1	16	14	13	1/	1/	-	1/	1/	9	2
Never Enrolled.....	88	93	-	97	82	68	87	1/	1/	55	1/	1/	83	94

1/ Indicates N was too small to percentage.
* Less than .5 percent.

APPENDIX TABLE 5A

ENROLLMENT PATTERN OF WOMEN IN GRADUATE OR PROFESSIONAL SCHOOL, BY 1964 CAREER FIELD

(Frequency Distribution) 1/

1964 Career Field	Enrollment Pattern (1961-1964)					
	Total	Enrolled 3 Years (1961-64)	Enrolled 1964 But Less Than 3 Years	Completed Graduate Study	Dropped Out	Never Enrolled
Total 2/	137,083	12,066	19,561	10,478	15,343	79,635
Health & Social Service, Total	13,417	761	1,447	1,188	1,188	8,833
Medicine	469	396	21	-	21	31
Other Health	8,667	198	770	719	740	6,240
Social Work	4,281	167	656	469	427	2,562
Science Fields, Total	7,708	2,086	1,281	717	957	2,667
Basic Medical Sciences	1,448	229	303	52	208	656
Other Biosciences	1,302	376	208	62	135	521
Mathematics Fields	1,094	177	229	104	115	469
Physical Sciences	1,437	375	104	385	83	490
Psychology	1,667	522	302	83	354	406
Sociology & Anthropology	760	407	135	31	62	125
All Other Fields, Total	89,802	8,729	15,896	6,552	11,969	46,656
Housewife, Undecided, Total	26,156	490	937	2,021	1,229	21,479

1/ Based upon a sample of 13,378 women college graduates (June 1961) in 135 institutions.
2/ Excludes 2,259 women due to non-response of questions pertinent to this table.

APPENDIX TABLE 5B

ENROLLMENT PATTERN OF WOMEN IN GRADUATE OR PROFESSIONAL SCHOOL, BY 1964 CAREER FIELD

(Horizontal Percentage Distribution)

1964 Career Field	Enrollment Pattern (1961-1964)					
	Total	Enrolled 3 Years (1961-64)	Enrolled 1964 But Less Than 3 Years	Completed Graduate Study	Dropped Out	Never Enrolled
Total	100	9	14	8	11	58
Health & Social Service, Total	100	6	11	9	9	65
Medicine	100	84	4	-	4	7
Other Health	100	2	9	8	9	72
Social Work	100	4	15	11	10	60
Science Fields, Total	100	27	17	9	12	35
Basic Medical Sciences	100	16	21	4	14	45
Other Biosciences	100	29	16	5	10	40
Mathematics Fields	100	16	21	10	10	43
Physical Sciences	100	26	7	27	6	34
Psychology	100	31	18	5	21	24
Sociology & Anthropology	100	54	18	4	8	16
All Other Fields, Total	100	10	18	7	13	52
Housewife, Undecided, Total	100	2	3	8	5	82

APPENDIX TABLE 5C

ENROLLMENT PATTERN OF WOMEN IN GRADUATE OR PROFESSIONAL SCHOOL, BY 1964 CAREER FIELD

(Vertical Percentage Distribution)

1964 Career Field	Enrollment Pattern (1961-1964)					
	Total	Enrolled 3 Years (1961-64)	Enrolled 1964 But Less Than 3 Years	Completed Graduate Study	Dropped Out	Never Enrolled
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Health & Social Service, Total	9	6	7	11	8	11
Medicine	*	3	*	-	*	*
Other Health	6	2	4	7	5	8
Social Work	3	1	3	4	3	3
Science Fields, Total	6	17	7	7	6	4
Basic Medical Sciences	1	2	2	*	1	1
Other Biosciences	1	3	1	1	1	1
Mathematics Fields	1	2	1	1	1	*
Physical Sciences	1	3	*	4	1	1
Psychology	1	4	2	1	2	1
Sociology & Anthropology	1	3	1	*	*	*
All Other Fields, Total	66	72	81	63	78	59
Housewife, Undecided, Total	19	4	5	19	8	27

* Less than .5 percent.

APPENDIX TABLE 6

1964 CAREER FIELD OF WOMEN, BY ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE INDEX

(Percentage Distribution)

1964 Career Field	Academic Performance Index						
	High	Medium	Low	Total	High	Medium	Low
Total	100	100	100	100	23	43	34
Health & Social Service, Total	8	10	10	100	20	45	35
Medicine	1	*	*	100	50	41	9
Other Health	5	7	6	100	19	47	34
Social Work	2	3	4	100	17	42	41
Science Fields, Total	10	5	4	100	42	36	22
Basic Medical Sciences	2	1	1	100	37	39	24
Other Biosciences	2	1	1	100	41	30	29
Mathematics Fields	1	1	*	100	43	44	13
Physical Sciences	3	1	*	100	57	28	15
Psychology	2	1	1	100	44	34	22
Sociology & Anthropology	*	1	1	100	19	45	36
All Other Fields, Total	63	66	66	100	22	44	34
Housewife, Undecided, Total	18	19	20	100	22	43	35

* Less than .5 percent.

APPENDIX TABLE 7

ENROLLMENT PATTERN IN GRADUATE OR PROFESSIONAL SCHOOL, BY SEX, AGE, 1964 MARITAL STATUS, ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE, AND SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS

(Percentage Distribution)

Selected Characteristics			Enrollment Pattern (1961-1964)				
			Total	Enrolled 3 Years (1961-64)	Enrolled in 1964 But Less Than 3 Yrs.	Completed or Dropped Out	Never Enrolled
Sex	Men		100	27	14	17	42
	Women		100	9	14	19	58
Age [1]	Under 22		100	8	15	18	59
	Over 22		100	11	19	15	55
1964 Marital Status	Single	Men	100	30	15	18	37
		Women	100	14	20	25	41
	Married	Men	100	33	15	17	35
		Women	100	9	15	20	56
	Parent	Men	100	20	13	17	50
		Women	100	4	11	9	76
Academic Performance	High	Men	100	48	12	18	22
		Women	100	15	19	21	45
	Medium	Men	100	29	15	19	37
		Women	100	8	16	18	58
	Low	Men	100	14	15	15	56
		Women	100	6	14	13	67
Socioeconomic Status [1]	High		100	9	15	18	58
	Medium		100	9	16	18	57
	Low		100	9	16	16	59

[1] For women only.

APPENDIX TABLE 8

ENROLLMENT PATTERN OF WOMEN IN GRADUATE OR PROFESSIONAL SCHOOL, BY ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE AND 1964 MARITAL STATUS

(Percentage Distribution)

Academic Performance and 1964 Marital Status		Enrollment Pattern (1961-1964)				
		Total	Enrolled 3 Years (1961-64)	Enrolled 1964 But Less Than 3 Years	Completed, Dropped Out	Never Enrolled
Single Women	High API.....	100	23	26	26	25
	Medium API.....	100	13	20	27	40
	Low API.....	100	10	18	20	52
Married Women With No Children	High API.....	100	15	18	26	41
	Medium API.....	100	8	15	21	55
	Low API.....	100	4	13	14	69
Married Women With/1 Child	High API.....	100	8	12	15	65
	Medium API.....	100	2	12	10	76
	Low API.....	100	2	10	8	80
Married Women/2+ Children	High API.....	100	7	11	14	68
	Medium API.....	100	4	9	8	79
	Low API.....	100	2	9	3	86

APPENDIX TABLE 9A

ENROLLMENT PATTERN OF WOMEN IN GRADUATE OR PROFESSIONAL SCHOOL, BY 1964 CAREER FIELD AND ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE INDEX (HIGH API ONLY)

(Percentage Distribution)

1964 Career Field	Enrollment Pattern (1961-1964)				
	Total	Enrolled 3 Years (1961-64)	Enrolled 1964 But Less Than 3 Years	Completed, Dropped Out	Never Enrolled
Total	100	15	19	21	45
Health & Social Service, Total	100	14	11	16	59
Medicine	1/	1/	-	1/	-
Other Health	100	7	15	11	66
Social Work	100	4	6	27	63
Science Fields, Total	100	36	16	24	24
Basic Medical Sciences	100	20	24	24	33
Other Biosciences	100	34	14	14	38
Mathematics Fields	100	36	16	20	29
Physical Sciences	100	31	19	26	24
Psychology	100	58	3	31	8
Sociology & Anthropology	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
All Other Fields, Total	100	15	22	24	38
Housewife, Undecided, Total	100	4	13	10	73

1/ N is too small to percentage.

APPENDIX TABLE 9B

ENROLLMENT PATTERN OF WOMEN IN GRADUATE OR PROFESSIONAL SCHOOL, BY 1964 CAREER FIELD AND ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE INDEX (MEDIUM API ONLY)

(Percentage Distribution)

1964 Career Field	Enrollment Pattern (1961-1964)				
	Total	Enrolled 3 Years (1961-64)	Enrolled 1964 But Less Than 3 Years	Completed, Dropped Out	Never Enrolled
Total	100	8	16	18	58
Health & Social Service, Total	100	4	16	19	61
Medicine	1/	1/	-	1/	1/
Other Health	100	2	14	15	69
Social Work	100	3	21	30	46
Science Fields, Total	100	19	16	26	39
Basic Medical Sciences	100	18	5	18	58
Other Biosciences	100	24	22	11	43
Mathematics Fields	100	-	22	35	43
Physical Sciences	100	28	5	21	46
Psychology	100	9	28	44	19
Sociology & Anthropology	100	48	9	24	18
All Other Fields, Total	100	10	18	21	51
Housewife, Undecided, Total	100	1	8	6	84

1/ N is too small to percentage.

APPENDIX TABLE 9C

ENROLLMENT PATTERN OF WOMEN IN GRADUATE OR PROFESSIONAL SCHOOL, BY 1964 CAREER FIELD AND ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE INDEX (LOW API ONLY)

(Percentage Distribution)

1964 Career Field	Enrollment Pattern (1961-1964)				
	Total	Enrolled 3 Years (1961-64)	Enrolled 1964 But Less Than 3 Years	Completed, Dropped Out	Never Enrolled
Total	100	6	14	13	67
Health & Social Service, Total	100	3	16	4	77
Medicine	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
Other Health	100	1	15	3	81
Social Work	100	5	17	5	73
Science Fields, Total	100	22	16	14	48
Basic Medical Sciences	100	6	18	33	42
Other Biosciences	100	26	34	-	40
Mathematics Fields	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
Physical Sciences	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
Psychology	100	11	9	14	66
Sociology & Anthropology	100	73	-	4	23
All Other Fields, Total	100	6	15	17	62
Housewife, Undecided, Total	100	1	8	6	85

1/ N is too small to percentage.

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APPENDIX TABLE 10

TRAINING TIME OF WOMEN ENROLLED IN GRADUATE SCHOOL IN 1964, BY 1964 CAREER FIELD 1/

(Percentage Distribution)

1964 Career Field	Women Enrolled in Graduate School-Spring 1964					
	Enrolled Three Years (1961-1964)			Enrolled Spring 1964		
	Total	Full Time	Part Time	Total	Full Time	Part Time
Total.....	100	50	50	100	43	57
Health & Social Service, Total.....	100	75	25	100	70	30
Medicine.....	100	92	8	100	92	8
Other Health.....	100	57	43	100	55	45
Social Work.....	100	33	67	100	73	27
Science Fields, Total.....	100	68	32	100	62	38
Basic Medical Sciences.....	100	95	5	100	79	21
Other Biosciences.....	100	47	53	100	45	55
Mathematics Fields.....	100	86	14	100	57	43
Physical Sciences.....	100	97	3	100	95	5
Psychology.....	100	64	36	100	71	29
Sociology & Anthropology.....	100	41	59	100	34	66
All Other Fields, Total.....	100	42	58	100	37	63
Housewife, Undecided, Total.....	100	26	74	100	28	72

1/ Training Time and 1964 Enrollment Status applies to Spring 1964 only.

APPENDIX TABLE 11

TYPE OF STIPEND RECEIVED, IF ANY, IN LATEST YEAR OF GRADUATE ENROLLMENT, BY 1961 COLLEGE GRADUATES WHO HAD ENROLLED IN GRADUATE SCHOOL SOMETIME BETWEEN 1961 AND 1964, BY SEX

(Percentage Distribution)

Type of Stipend Held, If Any	Enrolled in Graduate School Sometime Between 1961 and 1964		
	Total	Men	Women
Total	100	100	100
Received a Stipend, Total[1]	39	45	26
Small Fellowship	14	17	9
Large Fellowship	10	11	7
Research Assistantship	7	8	4
Teaching Assistantship	6	7	4
Other Assistantship	2	2	2
Did not Receive a Stipend, Total	61	55	74

1/ If two or more stipends were received, only the stipend with the highest value was reported.

APPENDIX TABLE 12

ENROLLMENT PATTERN OF WOMEN WHO ENTERED GRADUATE OR PROFESSIONAL SCHOOL, BY TYPE OF STIPEND HELD, IF ANY, IN LATEST YEAR OF ENROLLMENT

(Percentage Distribution)

Type of Stipend Held, if Any	Enrollment Pattern (1961-64)			
	Total	Enrolled 3 Years (1961-64)	Enrolled in 1964 But Less Than 3 Yrs.	Completed or Dropped Out
Total, With Stipend.....	100	37	17	46
Small Fellowship.....	100	31	23	46
Large Fellowship.....	100	34	21	45
Research Assistantship.....	100	36	6	58
Teaching Assistantship.....	100	61	9	30
Other Assistantship.....	100	21	24	55
Total, No Stipend.....	100	15	40	45

APPENDIX TABLE 13A

ENROLLMENT PATTERN OF WOMEN WHO ENTERED GRADUATE OR PROFESSIONAL SCHOOL, BY STIPEND HOLDING, IF ANY, IN LATEST YEAR OF GRADUATE ENROLLMENT AND 1964 CAREER FIELD

(Percentage Distribution)

1964 Career Field	Total Ever Enrolled	Received a Stipend				Did Not Receive a Stipend			
		Total[1/]	Enrolled 3 Years (1961-64)	Enrolled 1964 But Less Than 3 Years	Completed, Dropped Out	Total	Enrolled 3 Years (1961-64)	Enrolled 1964 But Less Than 3 Years	Completed, Dropped Out
Total	100	26	10	4	12	74	11	30	33
Health & Social Service, Total	100	42	10	11	21	58	7	21	30
Medicine	100	76	74	-	2	24	17	5	2
Other Health	100	24	2	11	12	76	7	21	48
Social Work	100	57	4	13	39	43	5	25	13
Science Fields, Total	100	53	30	8	16	47	12	18	17
Basic Medical Sciences	100	65	28	12	25	35	1	26	8
Other Biosciences	100	64	43	11	11	36	5	16	15
Mathematics Fields	100	38	17	8	13	62	12	28	22
Physical Sciences	100	62	36	8	18	38	3	3	32
Psychology	100	46	22	6	18	54	19	18	17
Sociology & Anthropology	100	43	33	2	8	57	31	20	6
All Other Fields, Total	100	22	8	4	10	78	13	33	32
Housewife, Undecided, Total	100	15	4	2	9	85	6	18	61

1/ If two or more stipends were received, only the stipend with the highest value was reported.

APPENDIX TABLE 13B

ENROLLMENT PATTERN OF WOMEN WHO ENTERED GRADUATE OR PROFESSIONAL SCHOOL, BY STIPEND HOLDING, IF ANY, IN LATEST YEAR OF GRADUATE ENROLLMENT AND 1964 CAREER FIELD

(Percentage Distribution)

1964 Career Field	Received a Stipend				Did Not Receive a Stipend			
	Total	Enrolled 3 Years (1961-64)	Enrolled 1964 But Less Than 3 Years	Completed, Dropped Out	Total	Enrolled 3 Years (1961-64)	Enrolled 1964 But Less Than 3 Years	Completed, Dropped Out
Total	100	37	17	46	100	15	40	45
Health & Social Service, Total	100	23	26	51	100	12	36	52
Medicine	100	97	-	3	2/	2/	2/	2/
Other Health	100	7	44	49	100	9	28	63
Social Work	100	7	23	69	100	13	58	30
Science Fields, Total	100	56	14	30	100	25	38	37
Basic Medical Sciences	100	43	18	39	100	4	74	22
Other Biosciences	100	67	17	17	100	15	44	41
Mathematics Fields	100	44	22	35	100	19	46	35
Physical Sciences	100	59	13	29	100	9	9	83
Psychology	100	48	13	39	100	35	34	31
Sociology & Anthropology	100	77	4	19	100	54	34	12
All Other Fields, Total	100	35	17	48	100	16	43	41
Housewife, Undecided, Total	100	28	16	56	100	7	21	72

1/ If two or more stipends were received, only the stipend with the highest value was reported.
2/ N is too small to percentage.

APPENDIX TABLE 14

ENROLLMENT PATTERN IN GRADUATE OR PROFESSIONAL SCHOOL OF WOMEN AWARDED STIPENDS IN LATEST YEAR OF GRADUATE ENROLLMENT, BY 1964 CAREER FIELD

(Vertical Percentage Distribution)

1964 Career Field	Enrollment Pattern (1961-1964)			
	Total[1/]	Enrolled 3 Years (1961-64)	Enrolled 1964 But Less Than 3 Years	Completed, Dropped Out
Total	100	100	100	100
Health & Social Service, Total	13	8	19	14
Medicine	2	6	-	*
Other Health	4	1	10	4
Social Work	7	1	9	10
Science Fields, Total	18	27	15	11
Basic Medical Sciences	3	4	4	3
Other Biosciences	3	6	3	1
Mathematics Fields	2	2	2	1
Physical Sciences	4	6	3	2
Psychology	4	5	3	3
Sociology & Anthropology	2	4	*	1
All Other Fields, Total	64	61	62	68
Housewife, Undecided, Total	5	4	4	6

1/ If two or more stipends were received, only the stipend with the highest value was reported.

* Less than .5 percent.

APPENDIX TABLE 15

CHANGES IN WOMEN'S HIGHEST DEGREE EXPECTATIONS BETWEEN 1962 AND 1964

(Percentage Distribution)[1/]

1962 Highest Degree Expectation	Total		1964 Highest Degree Expectation			
			Bachelor	Professional	Master's	Ph.D.
Total	100	100	30	14	45	11
Bachelor	26	100	74	5	20	1
Professional	21	100	16	42	39	3
Master's	37	100	16	8	71	5
Ph.D.	16	100	1	6	29	64

1/ Data includes only those women whose 1964 career field was in health, social service and the sciences.

APPENDIX TABLE 16

CHANGES IN WOMEN'S HIGHEST DEGREE EXPECTATIONS BETWEEN 1962 AND 1964, BY ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE INDEX

Academic Performance Index	1962 Highest Degree Expectation	Total[1/]		1964 Highest Degree Expectation			
				Bachelor	Professional	Master's	Ph.D
High	Total	100	100	24	9	46	21
	Bachelor	19	100	70	7	21	2
	Professional	17	100	11	40	45	4
	Master's	34	100	18	2	73	7
	Ph.D.	30	100	1	1	31	67
Medium & Low	Total	100	100	32	16	44	8
	Bachelor	29	100	75	4	20	1
	Professional	22	100	17	43	37	3
	Master's	38	100	15	10	71	4
	Ph.D.	11	100	1	10	28	61

1/ Data includes only those women whose 1964 career field was in health, social service and the sciences.

APPENDIX TABLE 17

WOMEN'S HIGHEST DEGREE EXPECTATIONS IN 1964, BY 1964 CAREER FIELD

(Percentage Distribution)

1964 Career Field	1964 Highest Degree Expectation				
	Total	Bachelor	Professional	Master's	Ph.D.
Health & Social Service, Total	100	40	24	32	4
Medicine	100	-	87	7	7
Other Health	100	49	9	39	4
Social Work	100	28	46	23	3
Science Fields, Total	100	25	*	48	27
Basic Medical Sciences	100	28	-	54	18
Other Biosciences	100	24	-	53	23
Mathematics Fields	100	29	-	54	17
Physical Sciences	100	51	-	27	22
Psychology	100	8	2	47	43
Sociology & Anthropology	100	2	-	58	40
All Other Fields, Total	100	27	4	62	7
Housewife, Undecided, Total	100	76	2	22	*

* Less than .5 percent.

APPENDIX TABLE 18

WOMEN'S HIGHEST DEGREE EXPECTATIONS IN 1964, BY ENROLLMENT PATTERN IN GRADUATE OR PROFESSIONAL SCHOOL

(Percentage Distribution)

1964 Highest Degree Expectations	Enrollment Pattern (1961-1964)				
	Total	Enrolled 3 Years (1961-64)	Enrolled 1964 But Less Than 3 Years	Completed, Dropped Out	Never Enrolled
Bachelor	100	*	6	5	89
Professional	100	14	26	24	36
Master's	100	10	22	24	43
Ph.D.	100	42	18	27	12

* Less than .5 percent.

APPENDIX TABLE 19

YEAR WOMEN ENROLLED IN GRADUATE SCHOOL IN 1964, EXPECT TO OBTAIN THE PH.D., BY 1964 CAREER FIELD 1/

(Percentage Distribution)

1964-Career Field	Year Ph.D. Expected				
	Total	1964 or 1965	1966	1967 to 1970	After 1970
Total	100	29	18	44	9
Health & Social Service, Total	2/	2/	-	2/	2/
Medicine	2/	-	-	2/	-
Other Health	2/	2/	-	2/	2/
Social Work	2/	-	-	-	2/
Science Fields, Total	100	30	19	45	6
Basic Medical Sciences	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
Other Biosciences	100	36	14	41	9
Mathematics Fields	2/	-	2/	2/	2/
Physical Sciences	100	48	20	28	4
Psychology	100	32	22	43	4
Sociology & Anthropology	100	8	4	75	13

1/ Data includes only those women whose 1964 career field was in health, social service, and the sciences.

2/ The number was too small to percentage.

APPENDIX TABLE 20

YEAR WOMEN ENROLLED IN GRADUATE SCHOOL IN 1964, EXPECT TO OBTAIN THE PH.D., BY ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE, TYPE OF STIPEND HELD, IF ANY, AND 1964 MARITAL STATUS[1/]

(Percentage Distribution)

Selected Characteristics		Year Ph.D. Expected				
		Total	1964 or 1965	1966	1967 to 1970	Afte 1970
Academic Performance	High	100	40	27	25	8
	Low & Medium	100	16	7	68	9
Type of Stipend Held[2/]	Small Fellowship	100	15	-	77	8
	Large Fellowship	100	40	32	24	4
	Assistantship	100	39	25	33	3
	None	100	14	3	65	18
1964 Marital Status	Single	100	30	17	51	1
	Married, No children	100	27	25	36	12
	Parent	100	17	-	39	44

1/ Data includes only those women whose 1964 career field was in health, social service, and the sciences.

2/ Applies to latest year of graduate enrollment.

APPENDIX TABLE 21

ULTIMATE DEGREE PLANS OF 1961 COLLEGE GRADUATES ENROLLED IN GRADUATE SCHOOL IN 1964, BY SEX

(Percentage Distribution)

Degree Expectations	Men	Women
Total	100	100
Professional Degree	29	10
M.D.	10	1
L.L.B. or J.D.	11	1
Other	8	8
Research Doctorate*	39	19
Master's in Arts and Sciences	32	72

* Includes: Ph.D., Ed.D., Sc.D., etc.

APPENDIX TABLE 22

COMPARISON OF HIGHEST DEGREE EXPECTATIONS WITH HIGHEST DEGREE ATTAINED (1964), BY SEX

(Percentage Distribution)

Degree	Men		Women	
	Highest Degree You Expect to Hold	Highest Degree Now Held	Highest Degree You Expect to Hold	Highest Degree Now Held
Total	100	100	100	100
Undergraduate Bachelor's (B.A., B.S., B.E., B.Phar., etc.)	23	85	37	91
Professional (L.L.B., M.S.W., M.D., J.D., etc.)	16	3	5	2
Art's & Science Master's (M.A., M.S.)	39	12	51	7
Doctorate (Ph.D., Ed.D., Sc.D., etc.)	22	*	7	*

* Less than .5 percent.

APPENDIX TABLE 23

COMPARATIVE VIEW OF MEN AND WOMEN ENROLLED IN GRADUATE SCHOOL IN 1964, WITH RESPECT TO PROGRESS IN DEGREE WORK

(Percentage Distribution)

Progress Toward Graduate Degree	Men	Women
Total	100	100
I will get my degree sooner than most people who started with me	11	11
I will get my degree at about the same time as those who started with me	62	48
I will get my degree after most of the people who started with me get theirs	26	41

APPENDIX TABLE 24A

UNDERGRADUATE MAJOR OF WOMEN 1961 COLLEGE GRADUATES, BY 1961 CAREER FIELD

(Horizontal Percentage Distribution)

1961 Career Field	Undergraduate Major							
	Total	Natural Sciences	Social Sciences	Human-ities	Social Work	Health Fields	Educa-tion	All Other
Total	100	8	9	22	1	7	48	5
Health & Social Service, Total	100	8	18	7	7	55	4	2
Medicine	100	58	4	8	-	27	1	1
Other Health	100	7	1	2	-	85	3	2
Social Work	100	1	53	16	21	-	7	3
Science Fields, Total	100	68	20	5	-	2	5	*
Basic Medical Sciences	100	85	-	2	-	10	2	1
Other Biosciences	100	92	*	*	-	-	7	-
Mathematics Fields	100	87	1	1	-	4	7	-
Physical Sciences	100	93	*	-	-	-	7	-
Psychology	100	4	74	18	-	-	4	-
Sociology & Anthropology	100	-	84	11	-	-	4	1
All Other Fields, Total	100	3	7	25	*	*	59	5
Housewife, Undecided, Total	100	6	15	34	1	5	33	6

* Less than .5 percent.

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APPENDIX TABLE 24B

UNDERGRADUATE MAJOR OF WOMEN 1961 COLLEGE GRADUATES, BY 1961 CAREER FIELD

(Vertical Percentage Distribution)

1961 Career Field	Undergraduate Major							
	Total	Natural Sciences	Social Sciences	Humanities	Social Work	Health Fields	Education	All Other
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Health & Social Service, Total	12	10	20	4	90	91	1	5
Medicine	1	4	*	*	-	2	*	*
Other Health	7	6	*	1	-	89	*	3
Social Work	4	*	20	3	90	-	*	2
Science Fields, Total	8	62	16	1	-	3	1	*
Basic Medical Sciences	1	10	-	*	-	2	*	*
Other Biosciences	2	18	*	*	-	-	*	-
Mathematics Fields	1	12	*	*	-	1	*	-
Physical Sciences	2	21	*	-	-	-	*	-
Psychology	1	1	10	1	-	-	*	-
Sociology & Anthropology	1	-	5	*	-	-	*	*
All Other Fields, Total	77	25	57	89	7	3	95	89
Housewife, Undecided, Total	4	3	7	6	3	3	3	6

* Less than .5 percent.

APPENDIX TABLE 25

ENROLLMENT PATTERN IN MEDICAL SCHOOL (1961-1964) OF WOMEN WHOSE 1961 CAREER FIELD WAS MEDICINE, BY 1961 MEDICAL SCHOOL APPLICATION STATUS

(Percentage Distribution)

1961 Application Status to Medical School		Enrollment Pattern in Medical School (1961-64)					
		Total		Enrolled 3 Years (1961-64)	Enrolled 1964 But Less Than 3 Years	Dropped Out	Never Enrolled
Total in Medicine - 1961.....		100	100	33	1	6	60
Applied to Medical School in 1961	Total.....	68	100	48	2	8	42
	Accepted.....	46	100	70	3	12	15
	Pending.....	12	1/	-	-	-	1/
	Rejected.....	10	1/	-	-	-	1/
Did Not Apply - 1961.....		32	100	-	-	-	100

1/ N is too small to percentage.

APPENDIX TABLE 26A

CHANGES IN CAREER CHOICE OF WOMEN BETWEEN 1961 AND 1964, BY CAREER FIELD

(Frequency Distribution)[1/]

1964 Career Field	Total[2/]	1961 Career Field												
		Health & Social Service				Science							All Other, Total	Housewife, Undecided
		Total	Med	Other Health	Soc Work	Total	Basic Med	Other Bio	Math	Phy Sci	Psy	Socio & Anth		
Total	133,999	14,739	760	9,229	4,750	9,937	1,292	2,114	1,562	2,448	1,709	812	103,573	5,750
Health & Social Service, Total	12,885	10,135	364	7,084	2,687	477	83	114	-	51	167	62	1,949	324
Medicine	396	344	344	-	-	30	10	10	-	10	-	-	22	-
Other Health	8,479	7,000	10	6,990	-	208	52	104	-	31	21	-	990	281
Social Work	4,010	2,791	10	94	2,687	239	21	-	-	10	146	62	937	43
Science Fields, Total	7,635	531	146	197	188	5,179	907	1,094	698	1,261	854	365	1,832	93
Basic Medical Sciences	1,427	187	31	156	-	1,105	615	396	21	73	-	-	125	10
Other Biosciences	1,271	21	-	21	-	740	167	542	-	-	31	-	458	52
Mathematics Fields	1,083	94	94	-	-	708	-	10	667	31	-	-	281	-
Physical Sciences	1,437	31	21	10	-	1,292	125	-	10	1,157	-	-	104	10
Psychology	1,667	94	-	-	94	917	-	21	-	-	802	94	635	21
Sociology & Anthropology	750	104	-	10	94	417	-	125	-	-	21	271	229	-
All Other Fields, Total	87,635	2,031	125	729	1,177	2,396	115	531	500	646	417	187	80,927	2,281
Housewife, Undecided, Total	25,844	2,042	125	1,219	698	1,885	187	375	364	490	271	198	18,865	3,052

1/ Based upon a sample of 13,378 women college graduates (June 1961) in 135 institutions.

2/ Excludes 5,343 women due to non-response of questions pertinent to this table.

APPENDIX TABLE 26B

CHANGES IN CAREER CHOICE OF WOMEN BETWEEN 1961 AND 1964, BY CAREER FIELD

(Horizontal Percentage Distribution)

1964 Career Field	Total	1961 Career Field												
		Health & Social Service				Science							All Other, Total	Housewife, Undecided
		Total	Med	Other Health	Soc Work	Total	Basic Med	Other Bio	Math	Phy Sci	Psy	Socio & Anth		
Total	100	11	1	7	4	8	1	2	1	2	1	1	77	4
Health & Social Service, Total	100	79	3	55	21	4	1	1	-	*	1	1	15	3
Medicine	100	87	87	-	-	8	3	3	-	2	-	-	5	-
Other Health	100	83	*	82	-	2	1	1	-	*	*	-	12	3
Social Work	100	70	*	2	67	6	1	-	-	-	4	2	23	1
Science Fields, Total	100	7	2	3	2	68	12	14	9	17	11	5	24	1
Basic Medical Sciences	100	13	2	11	-	77	43	28	1	5	-	-	9	1
Other Biosciences	100	2	-	2	-	58	13	43	-	-	2	-	36	4
Mathematics Fields	100	9	9	-	-	65	-	1	62	3	-	-	26	-
Physical Sciences	100	2	1	1	-	90	9	-	1	80	-	-	7	1
Psychology	100	6	-	-	6	55	-	1	-	-	48	6	38	1
Sociology & Anthropology	100	14	-	1	12	56	-	17	-	-	3	36	31	-
All Other Fields, Total	100	2	*	1	1	3	*	1	1	1	*	*	92	3
Housewife, Undecided, Total	100	8	*	5	3	7	1	1	1	2	1	1	73	12

* Less than .5 percent.

APPENDIX TABLE 26C

CHANGES IN CAREER CHOICE OF WOMEN BETWEEN 1961 AND 1964, BY CAREER FIELD

(Vertical Percentage Distribution)

1964 Career Field	Total	1961 Career Field												
		Health & Social Service				Science							All Other, Total	Housewife, Undecided
		Total	Med	Other Health	Soc Work	Total	Basic Med	Other Bio	Math	Phy Sci	Psy	Socio & Anth		
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Health & Social Service, Total	10	68	48	77	57	5	7	5	-	2	10	8	2	6
Medicine	*	2	45	-	-	*	1	*	-	*	-	-	*	-
Other Health	6	47	2	76	-	2	4	5	-	1	1	-	1	5
Social Work	3	19	1	1	57	2	2	-	-	*	9	8	1	1
Science Fields, Total	6	4	19	2	4	52	70	52	45	52	50	45	2	1
Basic Medical Sciences	1	1	4	2	-	11	48	19	1	3	-	-	*	*
Other Biosciences	1	*	-	*	-	7	13	26	-	-	2	-	*	1
Mathematics Fields	1	1	12	-	-	7	-	*	43	1	-	-	*	-
Physical Sciences	1	*	3	*	-	13	10	-	1	47	-	-	*	*
Psychology	1	1	-	-	2	9	-	1	-	-	47	11	1	*
Sociology & Anthropology	1	1	-	*	2	4	-	6	-	-	1	33	*	-
All Other Fields, Total	65	14	17	8	24	24	9	25	32	26	24	23	78	40
Housewife, Undecided, Total	19	14	16	13	15	19	14	18	23	20	16	24	18	53

* Less than .5 percent.

APPENDIX TABLE 27A

CHANGES IN CAREER CHOICE OF WOMEN WHO HAD BEEN ENROLLED IN GRADUATE SCHOOL SOMETIME BETWEEN 1961-1964, BY CAREER FIELD

(Frequency Distribution)[1/]

1964 Career Field	Total[2]	1961 Career Field												
		Health & Social Service				Science							All Other, Total	Housewife, Undecided
		Total	Med	Other Health	Soc Work	Total	Basic Med	Other Bio	Math	Phy Sci	Psy	Socio & Anth		
Total	55,886	4,740	447	2,261	2,032	5,022	646	1,063	656	1,188	1,042	427	45,603	521
Health & Social Service, Total	4,303	3,395	312	1,802	1,281	127	11	11	-	21	73	11	719	62
Medicine	365	312	312	-	-	32	11	11	-	10	-	-	21	-
Other Health	2,344	1,771	-	1,771	-	11	-	-	-	-	11	-	500	62
Social Work	1,594	1,312	-	31	1,281	84	-	-	-	11	62	11	198	-
Science Fields, Total	4,979	292	104	21	167	3,376	541	709	365	782	698	281	1,238	73
Basic Medical Sciences	771	21	21	-	-	688	385	271	21	11	-	-	62	-
Other Biosciences	760	10	-	10	-	396	94	302	-	-	-	-	302	52
Mathematics Fields	615	62	62	-	-	366	-	11	344	11	-	-	187	-
Physical Sciences	948	21	21	-	-	822	62	-	-	760	-	-	94	11
Psychology	1,260	73	-	-	73	771	-	-	-	-	677	94	406	10
Sociology & Anthropology	625	105	-	11	94	333	-	125	-	-	21	187	187	-
All Other Fields, Total	41,979	907	-	417	490	1,155	52	281	187	333	177	125	39,552	365
Housewife, Undecided, Total	4,625	146	31	21	94	364	42	62	104	52	94	10	4,094	21

1/ Based upon a sample of 13,378 women college graduates (June 1961) in 135 institutions.

2/ Excludes 1,562 women due to non-response of questions pertinent to this table.

APPENDIX TABLE 27B

CHANGES IN CAREER CHOICE OF WOMEN WHO HAD BEEN ENROLLED IN GRADUATE SCHOOL SOMETIME BETWEEN 1961-1964, BY CAREER FIELD

(Horizontal Percentage Distribution)

1964 Career Field	Total	1961 Career Field												
		Health & Social Service				Science							All Other, Total	Housewife, Undecided
		Total	Med	Other Health	Soc Work	Total	Basic Med	Other Bio	Math	Phy Sci	Psy	Socio & Anth		
Total	100	8	1	4	4	9	1	2	2	2	2	1	82	1
Health & Social Service, Total	100	79	7	42	30	3	*	*	-	*	2	*	17	1
Medicine	100	85	85	-	-	9	3	3	-	3	-	-	6	-
Other Health	100	76	-	76	-	*	-	-	-	-	*	-	21	3
Social Work	100	82	-	2	80	6	-	-	-	1	4	1	12	-
Science Fields, Total	100	6	2	*	3	68	11	14	7	16	14	6	25	1
Basic Medical Sciences	100	3	3	-	-	89	50	35	3	1	-	-	8	-
Other Biosciences	100	1	-	1	-	52	12	40	-	-	-	-	40	7
Mathematics Fields	100	10	10	-	-	60	-	2	56	2	-	-	30	-
Physical Sciences	100	2	2	-	-	87	7	-	-	80	-	-	10	1
Psychology	100	6	-	-	6	61	-	-	-	-	54	7	32	1
Sociology & Anthropology	100	17	-	2	15	53	-	20	-	-	3	30	30	-
All Other Fields, Total	100	2	-	1	1	3	*	1	*	1	*	*	94	1
Housewife, Undecided, Total	100	3	1	*	2	8	1	1	2	1	2	*	89	*

* Less than .5 percent.

APPENDIX TABLE 27C

CHANGES IN CAREER CHOICE OF WOMEN WHO HAD BEEN ENROLLED IN GRADUATE SCHOOL SOMETIME BETWEEN 1961-1964, BY CAREER FIELD

(Vertical Percentage Distribution)

1964 Career Field	Total	1961 Career Field												
		Health & Social Service				Science							All Other, Total	Housewife, Undecided
		Total	Med	Other Health	Soc Work	Total	Basic Med	Other Bio	Math	Phy Sci	Psy	Socio & Anth		
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Health & Social Service, Total	8	72	70	80	63	3	2	1	-	2	7	3	1	12
Medicine	1	7	70	-	-	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	*	-
Other Health	4	37	-	78	-	*	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	12
Social Work	3	28	-	1	63	2	-	-	-	1	6	3	*	-
Science Fields, Total	9	6	23	1	8	67	84	67	56	66	67	66	3	14
Basic Medical Sciences	1	*	5	-	-	14	60	25	3	1	-	-	*	-
Other Biosciences	1	*	-	*	-	8	14	28	-	-	-	-	1	10
Mathematics Fields	1	1	14	-	-	7	-	1	52	1	-	-	*	-
Physical Sciences	2	1	5	-	-	16	10	-	-	64	-	-	*	2
Psychology	2	2	-	-	3	15	-	-	-	-	65	22	1	2
Sociology & Anthropology	1	2	-	*	5	7	-	12	-	-	2	44	*	-
All Other Fields, Total	75	19	-	18	24	23	8	26	29	28	17	29	87	70
Housewife, Undecided, Total	8	3	7	1	5	7	6	6	15	4	9	2	9	4

* Less than .5 percent.

APPENDIX TABLE 28

ANTICIPATED CAREER ACTIVITIES OF 1961 COLLEGE GRADUATES, BY SEX

(Percentage Distribution)[1/]

Career Activities	Total	Men	Women
Teaching	53	39	75
Research	27	32	18
Administration	35	48	11
Service to Patients or Clients	26	28	22
Supervision	34	43	19
Consultation	27	33	17
Other	3	3	3

1/ Percents represent multiple responses.

APPENDIX TABLE 29

WOMEN'S ANTICIPATED PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY (1964), BY 1964 CAREER FIELD

(Percentage Distribution)

1964 Career Field	Total	Teaching Only	Research Only	Teaching & Research Only	Teaching, No Research, Other	Research, No Teaching, Other	Teaching, Research & Other	Other 1/
Total	100	46	3	6	17	3	6	18
Health & Social Service, Total	100	2	1	*	33	5	10	49
Medicine	100	-	-	2	20	16	9	53
Other Health	100	3	2	*	45	3	12	34
Social Work	100	-	-	-	12	9	5	74
Science Fields, Total	100	9	29	23	5	13	9	12
Basic Medical Sciences	100	1	41	24	1	17	8	8
Other Biosciences	100	14	25	29	6	13	10	3
Mathematics Fields	100	12	39	13	5	8	8	15
Physical Sciences	100	1	45	37	1	1	1	14
Psychology	100	12	6	6	10	26	19	21
Sociology & Anthropology	100	26	16	33	8	4	8	4
All Other Fields, Total	100	56	1	5	16	2	5	14
Housewife, Undecided, Total	100	16	1	-	8	-	1	74

1/ Includes item "non-response," and "no-choice."

* Less than .5 percent.

APPENDIX TABLE 30

WOMEN'S ANTICIPATED PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY IN 1964, BY ENROLLMENT STATUS IN GRADUATE OR PROFESSIONAL SCHOOL

(Percentage Distribution)

Enrollment Status	Total	Teaching Only	Research Only	Teaching & Research Only	Teaching, No Research, Other	Research, No Teaching, Other	Teaching, Research & Other	Other
Enrolled 1961-1964.....	100	33	3	19	17	3	11	12
Completed Graduate Work.....	100	44	5	7	11	5	5	23
All Other[2/].....	100	48	3	4	18	3	6	18

1/ Includes item "non-response", and"no choice."

2/ All Other includes women who never enrolled in graduate school and those who went part of the three year period without completing their studies.

APPENDIX TABLE 31A

WOMEN'S ANTICIPATED PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY (1964), BY 1964 CAREER FIELD & ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE INDEX
(HIGH A.P.I. ONLY)

(Percentage Distribution)

1964 Career Field	HIGH A.P.I.							
	Total	Teaching Only	Research Only	Teaching & Research Only	Teaching, No Research, Other	Research, No Teaching, Other	Teaching, Research & Other	Other
Total	100	39	4	13	16	5	8	15
Health & Social Service, Total	100	4	*	1	37	7	9	42
Medicine	2/	-	-	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
Other Health	100	6	1	1	52	4	9	28
Social Work	100	-	-	-	9	13	9	70
Science Fields, Total	100	6	24	31	4	12	8	15
Basic Medical Sciences	100	37	27	-	14	4	18	-
Other Biosciences	100	14	18	40	12	16	-	-
Mathematics Fields	100	13	40	16	-	4	4	22
Physical Sciences	100	1	27	53	-	1	1	17
Psychology	100	6	6	13	3	25	25	23
Sociology & Anthropology	2/	-	2/	2/	2/	-	2/	-
All Other Fields, Total	100	49	2	12	15	4	7	11
Housewife, Undecided, Total	2/	2/	-	-	-	-	-	2/

1/ Includes item "non-response", and "no-choice."

2/ Number too small to percentage.

* Less than .5 percent.

APPENDIX TABLE 31B

WOMEN'S ANTICIPATED PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY (1964), BY 1964 CAREER FIELD & ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE INDEX (MEDIUM A.P.I. ONLY)

(Percentage Distribution)

1964 Career Field	MEDIUM A.P.I.							
	Total	Teaching Only	Research Only	Teaching & Research Only	Teaching, No Research, Other	Research, No Teaching, Other	Teaching, Research & Other	Other[1]
Total	100	45	3	5	18	3	7	19
Health & Social Service, Total	100	1	2	*	35	3	12	46
Medicine	[2]	-	-	-	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Other Health	100	2	3	*	46	2	15	32
Social Work	100	-	-	-	13	6	5	76
Science Fields, Total	100	9	31	18	6	15	10	11
Basic Medical Sciences	100	2	47	18	-	25	2	4
Other Biosciences	100	19	27	24	3	3	16	8
Mathematics Fields	100	15	24	15	11	11	13	11
Physical Sciences	100	-	56	26	3	-	-	15
Psychology	100	6	11	-	17	31	20	15
Sociology & Anthropology	100	18	18	36	-	9	9	9
All Other Fields, Total	100	55	1	5	16	2	6	15
Housewife, Undecided, Total	100	10	-	-	12	-	2	75

1/ Includes item "non-response", and "no-choice."

2/ Number too small to percentage.

* Less than .5 percent.

APPENDIX TABLE 31C

WOMEN'S ANTICIPATED PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY (1964), BY 1964 CAREER FIELD & ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE INDEX
(LOW A.P.I. ONLY)

(Percentage Distribution)

1964 Career Field	LOW A.P.I.							
	Total	Teaching Only	Research Only	Teaching & Research Only	Teaching, No Research, Other	Research, No Teaching, Other	Teaching, Research & Other	Other[1]
Total	100	51	2	3	18	2	4	19
Health & Social Service, Total	100	1	1	-	30	6	7	55
Medicine	[2]	-	-	-	-	[2]	-	[2]
Other Health	100	1	1	-	41	3	9	45
Social Work	100	-	-	-	14	9	3	73
Science Fields, Total	100	18	36	14	4	10	10	8
Basic Medical Sciences	100	36	27	3	9	24	-	-
Other Biosciences	100	11	34	14	3	17	17	3
Mathematics Fields	[2]	-	[2]	-	-	[2]	-	[2]
Physical Sciences	[2]	-	[2]	-	-	[2]	-	[2]
Psychology	100	34	-	3	14	17	3	29
Sociology & Anthropology	100	50	15	31	-	-	4	-
All Other Fields, Total	100	61	*	2	17	1	4	14
Housewife, Undecided, Total	[2]	[2]	[2]	-	[2]	-	-	[2]

1/ Includes item "non-response", and "no-choice."

2/ Number too small to percentage.

* Less than .5 percent.

APPENDIX TABLE 32

REASONS WOMEN WHO NEVER ENROLLED IN GRADUATE SCHOOL (1961-1964) GAVE FOR NOT ANTICIPATING GRADUATE STUDY IN 1961

(Percentage Distribution) 1/

Reasons for not Anticipating Graduate Study in 1961	Percentage Distribution
No desire to do so	17
Can get a desirable job without further education	26
Financial obstacles	19
Low grades in college	5
Family responsibilities	15
I would rather get married	24
I want to get practical experience first	32
I don't think I have the ability	5
I lack the necessary undergraduate course prerequisites	2
I am tired of being a student	29
I will be in a company training program that provides the equivalent	2

1/ Percents represent multiple responses.

APPENDIX TABLE 33

WOMEN'S REASONS FOR NOT ATTENDING GRADUATE OR PROFESSIONAL SCHOOL AT THE PRESENT TIME (1964) 1/

Reasons for not Attending Graduate School	Percentage Distribution 2/
There are no graduate or professional schools in the community I am living in now	16
I have family responsibilities which require my presence at home	41
My family (and/or husband) does not approve of my attending graduate school	3
I have changed my career field and must take further courses before I can apply to graduate school	4
My career goals are still too uncertain to attend graduate school now	17
I have changed my career plans and am no longer interested in a field for which an advanced degree is necessary	2
I do not need an advanced degree to succeed in the field I am now in	12
I can not financially afford to attend graduate school at the present time	42
I need additional work experience before applying or returning to graduate school	9
Other	17

1/ Includes only those women who were not enrolled in graduate school in 1964, but who said they still planned on graduate study in the future.

2/ Percents represent multiple responses.

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APPENDIX TABLE 34

RESPONSES GIVEN BY WOMEN GRADUATES IN 1961 AS TO THE REASONS WOMEN DO NOT BECOME PHYSICIANS OR RESEARCH SCIENTISTS

(Percentage Distribution)

Reasons for not Becoming Physicians or Research Scientists	Physicians	Research Scientists
Requires skills and characteristics women do not have	4	6
Entering this field restricts chances for marriage	25	20
Job in this field too demanding to combine with family responsibilities	80	54
Men in this field resent women colleagues	27	23
Most parents discourage their daughters from training for such a field	33	33
Cannot work on a part-time basis	49	38
Will be considered unfeminine if they enter this field	12	23
Other	8	9

1/ Percents represent multiple responses.

APPENDIX TABLE 35

DISADVANTAGES OF BEING A WOMAN IN GRADUATE OR PROFESSIONAL SCHOOL, BY ENROLLMENT PATTERN (1961-1964)

(Percentage Distribution)

Disadvantages	Enrollment Pattern (1961-1964) 1/			
	Total 2/	Enrolled 3 Years (1961-64)	Enrolled 1964 But Less Than 3 Years	Completed, Dropped Out
The teaching staff discourages women students from seeking advanced degrees	4	7	2	3
Men consider women's higher education a waste	6	10	5	5
Women are less apt to get stipends or assistantships	14	19	14	10
Women are given less help in job recommendations and placement	7	10	6	7
A woman is a woman first, a student second; a man is just a student	11	15	11	8
Married women have a harder time meeting requirements than married men	10	14	9	7
A woman has to be brilliant to get the support the average male does	10	15	7	8
Not enough opportunity to meet men	10	9	10	11
Other	2	3	2	2
No special disadvantages	60	50	64	64

1/ Data includes only those women who enrolled in graduate school sometime between 1961 and 1964.

2/ Percents represent multiple responses.

APPENDIX TABLE 36

ADVANTAGES OF BEING A WOMAN IN GRADUATE OR PROFESSIONAL SCHOOL, BY ENROLLMENT PATTERN (1961-1964)

(Percentage Distribution)

Advantages	Enrollment Pattern (1961-1964)[1]			
	Total[2]	Enrolled 3 Years (1961-64)	Enrolled 1964 But Less Than 3 Years	Completed, Dropped Out
A lot of opportunity to meet men.....	20	21	11	14
Women get more attention and support than men.....	5	4	2	5
Faculty does not expect as much from women....	3	4	2	2
If a woman proves herself competent then she is very much respected.....	47	42	33	34
Given more help than men in job recommendations and placement.....	1	1	1	1
Women are more likely to get stipends and assistantships.....	1	*	1	1
Women students are sought out socially because there are so few of them.....	8	10	4	6
Other.....	2	3	1	1
No special advantages.....	73	48	62	56

1/ Data includes only those women who enrolled in graduate school sometime between 1961 and 1964.

2/ Percents represent multiple responses.

* Less than .5 percent.

APPENDIX TABLE 37

AFFECTS OF SELECTED QUALIFICATIONS ON WOMEN'S DECISION TO ATTEND GRADUATE SCHOOL[1/]

(Percentage Distribution)[2/]

Selected Qualifications	Essential to my Going	Helpful But Not Essential	Would Make no Difference to my Decision
At least half the graduate courses were offered in the evening	43	32	25
Pleasant housing accommodations were available close to the university	3	17	79
Your husband strongly approved your going	52	35	13
Excellent child care facilities were available of whatever type you prefer	57	21	22
Many women in social circle were also seeking advanced training	1	14	85
You had assurance good employment opportunities would exist when you got your degree	14	41	45
You could matriculate as a part-time student	52	31	17
You could get a stipend to cover all school expenses	20	54	26
You could get a stipend large enough to cover school and contribute to family income	11	49	40

1/ Includes only those women not enrolled in graduate school in 1964 but who said they still planned graduate study in the future.

2/ Percents represent multiple responses.

APPENDIX TABLE 38

ATTITUDE OF WOMEN GRADUATES IN 1961 AS TO EFFECT OF SELECTED MEASURES ON INCREASING THE NUMBER OF WOMEN IN SCIENCE AND MEDICINE

(Percentage Distribution) 1/

Selected Measures	Very Helpful	Somewhat Helpful	Not Very Helpful	Not at Helpful	Don't Know
Increase stipends to support graduate or professional training of women.....	30	46	14	3	7
Paid allowances to cover home and child-care expenses of married women in graduate school..	30	42	15	5	8
Develop child-care centers for mothers who work or study in professional fields.....	40	42	10	3	5
Change university regulations to permit graduate or professional training on a part-time basis.....	41	42	10	2	6
Greater availability of part-time jobs in these fields.....	45	39	8	3	5
More extensive hiring of professional husbands and wives by same employer.....	12	26	30	19	13
Greater public recognition of women who have been successful in these fields.....	28	45	17	4	6

1/ Percents represent multiple responses.

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